

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 663.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

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AT a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of DEPUTIES of the several CONGREGATIONS of PROTESTANT DISSENTERS of the three Denominations appointed to Protect their Civil Rights, held at the Milton Club, the 7th day of July, 1858,

APSLEY PELLATT, Esq., in the Chair,

It was resolved—

That this Committee congratulate the country and thank the majority of the House of Commons on the passing of the Church-rate Abolition Bill through the Lower House, after a long continued struggle; the first motion on the subject having been made at the request of the Dissenting Deputies in the year 1834.

That this Committee are not surprised that a Bill for the total abolition of Church-rates should have been defeated on its first appearance in the House of Lords, but that it should have obtained the support of sixty-one peers is a matter of great encouragement to future efforts.

That it be recommended that in no parish should a Church-rate be hereafter allowed to be made without a protest against its injustice, without a reference to the decision of the House of Commons on its impolicy, and without offering the most strenuous opposition to its imposition which the present state of the law allows.

(Signed) APSLEY PELLATT, Chairman.

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Signed (T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.) (ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Hon Sec.) (REV. THOS. REES, Resident Secretary.)

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APSLY PELLATT, Esq., in the Chair.

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(Signed) APSLEY PELLATT, Chairman.

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Apply, X. Y., Boys' British School, Saffron Walden.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, immediately after the present vacation, in a Young Gentlemen's Boarding School near Town, TWO RESIDENT TEACHERS, ages Eighteen to Twenty-five.

Apply, by letter only, stating age, qualifications, and amount of salary expected, to Alpha, Mr. Owen's, chemist, near Highbury Corner, London, N.

A LADY, twenty-seven years of age, wishes to enter a Pious Intelligent Family as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or as COMPANION to a LADY.

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TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged Twenty-two, a SITUATION where a respectable Trade is done. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Howden, Yorkshire.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged Twenty-one, who has been accustomed to the General Country Drapery, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT.

Address, T. H. H., Post-office, Buckingham.

WANTED, for the General DRAPERY BUSINESS, a respectable YOUNG PERSON of good address, who has had some experience and would not object to a Village trade. A member of a Dissenting Church preferred.

Address, Mr. James, Bracknell, Berks.

THE Misses MIAULL, KING-STREET, LEICESTER, have a few VACANCIES. Their School will RE-OPEN on the 29th of July.

Terms and references will be forwarded on application.

OVER HALL, MIRFIELD.

The duties of Mrs. ELLIS DAWSON'S ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, the 3rd of August.

MRS. KILPIN and Miss FULLER, RUSSELL HOUSE, READING, have a few VACANCIES. Their Young Ladies will Re-assemble August 10. Terms and high testimonials on application.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY, LONDON (N).

The School RE-OPENS on the 20th inst.—Prospectuses on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

Treasurer: WILLIAM SHAW, Esq., Stanley Hall, Wakefield.

Secretary: Rev. THOMAS SCALES, Gomersal, near Leeds.

Principal: Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

This School will RE-OPEN on the 6th of August.

EDUCATION.—An excellent opportunity occurs for an EXCHANGE of a YOUNG GENTLEMAN about Twelve years of age, for a YOUNG LADY of a similar age, in a Family where a select number of Young Ladies are instructed in the useful branches of education, including French and Music.

Apply by letter "Clio," Post-office, Southampton.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a staff of Resident Masters.

The next SESSION BEGINS on the 4th of AUGUST. Terms: Forty Guineas for Boys under Eleven, and for Boys above that age Fifty Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School; or the Hon. Secretary, at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's lane.

Signed T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.

ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Hon Sec.

REV. THOS. REES, Resident Secretary.

HIGH-STREET, THAME, OXON.

Miss NICHOLS begs respectfully to announce that the duties of her Establishment will be RESUMED on MONDAY the 26th July.

References, with terms, may be had upon application at her residence.

Thame, July 8th, 1858.

WEST-HILL HOUSE SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

This School, conducted by the Rev. W. PORTER, with well-qualified Assistants, is intended for a limited number of Pupils. The course of Study embraces every subject—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial—necessary for a liberal education.

Prospectus of terms, &c., on application.

The School will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, July 28th.

HOME EDUCATION.—MISS HEWARD.

(residing with her Parents, 28, BERKELEY-VILLAS, LOUGHBOROUGH-PARK, BRIXTON) receives FOUR YOUNG LADIES, for Board and Instruction, with her two nieces, in English, French, German, Music, Singing, and Drawing, assisted by Masters of respectability and talent.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Thomas, Editor of the "Homilist," Loughborough-park; Rev. James Sherman, Blackheath; Rev. T. W. Aveling, Kingsland; H. J. Hillier, Esq., Granham-hill, Marlborough.—Terms may be obtained of Miss Heward.

THE Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, at SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM, will RE-OPEN on the 30th instant.

Prospectuses will be forwarded upon application.

The Youths admitted into the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers are placed by the Committee under Mr. Morgan's care, and are educated with his own pupils.

Information respecting the Institution may also be obtained by applying to the Principal.

PREPARATORY ESTABLISHMENT, ERITH, KENT.

Mrs. CARTER receives a limited number of Pupils under ten years of age. Parents placing their children with her may depend upon every attention being paid to their domestic comfort and mental improvement. The situation is healthy, and within five minutes' walk of the railway station. The Pupils in this school have daily access to the Erith Botanical Gardens.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

HOPE HOUSE, WOODFORD GREEN, NEAR LONDON.

Mrs. BURNETT (wife of the Rev. W. Burnett) continues to receive a Limited Number of YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE. Hope House is pleasantly situated, in a most salubrious locality; and Parents placing their Children under the care of Mrs. B. will find every attention paid to their health, comfort, and religious training.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—There are VACANCIES in a SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, where the Principal makes the mental culture and domestic comfort of her Pupils her entire study. The number is limited, and the situation highly salubrious. To those deprived of Maternal care, or whose Education, from any circumstances, has been neglected, the above offers advantages rarely to be met with.

For terms, &c., apply by letter to H. P., 61, Lupus-street, St. George's-square, Belgravia, London.

EDUCATION—SEA-SIDE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1, MARINE-TERRACE, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mrs. JOSEPH, assisted by Rev. W. Joseph, receives YOUNG LADIES for Instruction in the various branches of a sound English Education, together with Drawing, Music, French, German, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest along the coast.

Terms, which are moderate, may be known on application.

The School will RE-OPEN on the 26th of July.

HOPE HOUSE, DURSLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Miss BENNETT invites the attention of Parents and Guardians to her ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES in this beautiful and healthful locality. The system pursued is one which tends to develop the intellectual powers, and gives especial prominence to moral and religious training. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the privileges and comforts of a home.

References kindly permitted to various ministers, and the Parents of Pupils.—The present RECESS will TERMINATE July 23rd.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 19, NEW-WALK, LEICESTER.

Mr. CARRYER receives a Limited Number of Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a superior English Education, and the Classics.

The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, by Competent Masters.

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References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Pewtree, Esq., 4, Kensington-park-terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Aeworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to the Parents of his Pupils.

Concordia Rufus Nelson,
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age. Christian government; the most approved methods of Teaching; French and German by accomplished, native, resident Masters. The Academic course adapted to the Oxford Examinations, and Matriculation at the London University. For Papers apply to Mr. Wyles.

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The Pupils receive the benefit of careful Training, sound Instruction, and a liberal Education; while constant attention is paid to their Health and Domestic Comfort. Eminent Professors are in attendance for Accomplishments.

References are permitted to the Rev. G. Clayton, Great Gaynes, Essex; and Rev. J. Stoughton, Kensington.

The School will RE-OPEN FRIDAY, July 30.

EDUCATION, LONDON.—PARENTS seeking a Superior EDUCATION for their DAUGHTERS, on moderate terms, can make an arrangement with one of the Professors attending the KENSINGTON-PARK COLLEGE, by which a very first-class form of Instruction can be secured, together with the most anxious solicitude and care for the health, moral and religious training, and general comfort and happiness of the Pupils.

A Prospectus, with list of the Masters attending the College, will be forwarded on application to R.S., Post-office, Ladbrooke-grove, Notting-hill, London.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Eleven weeks in each of the four sessions. School Re-opens July 19th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youths from the Upper Divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX, N. Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and J. R. THOMSON, A.B. Plans of Instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in subjects required for Examinations. Lectures delivered on various Branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained.—Premises and Grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious.—Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

The School will RE-OPEN MONDAY, the 19th July.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, 16, THOMAS-STREET, WEYMOUTH.

This Establishment, conducted by Miss SMITH, assisted by the Rev. Hardwick Smith, B.A., and other efficient Teachers, combines the following advantages:—A most healthy situation; a happy home, regulated on Christian principles; a well-considered plan of tuition; a thorough and liberal education of a high order; inclusive and very moderate terms.

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HEATHFIELD HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE, midway between Poole and the rising watering-place of Bournemouth.

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal.

The locality of this Establishment, from the dryness of its soil and the purity of its atmosphere, is considered to be singularly healthy, scarcely to be surpassed in the South of England—its domestic arrangements are liberal and complete—whilst the education imparted is in every way calculated to harmonise with the requirements of the times.

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French and German by Native Professors.

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Parkstone is easily accessible by rail to Poole—thence four times a day by Omnibuses.

School duties RE-COMMENCE JULY 29th.

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P.S.—Dr. C. treats specially with ministers whose incomes may be limited.

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MONDAY

PENNY

PAUPER

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READING.

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Also, a GOVERNESS-PUPIL can be received on advantageous terms.

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Satisfactory references can be given to ministers and the parents of pupils.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

The above Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWEIT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), who has been engaged in tuition for the last fifteen years, offers Superior Educational Advantages, combining, as far as possible, home enjoyments with the acquirements of school. A Prospectus, with full particulars, forwarded on application.

Mrs. H. has the privilege of referring to the friends of pupils, and to the subjoined gentlemen: Rev. H. Walsford, Tewkesbury; Rev. Thos. Wilkinson, Tewkesbury; Rev. T. F. Newman, Shorwood; Rev. J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Rev. Morton Brown, Ll. D., Cheltenham; Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., Rev. Charles Stovel, Rev. Wm. Brock, Rev. F. Trestrall, Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., M.R.A.S., Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq. The YOUNG LADIES will RE-ASSEMBLE THE 23rd July.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE THURSDAY, July 29th. Having resided abroad for several years, YOUNG LADIES confined to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northop Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosterhout, Brads, Holland; the Rev. J. Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Hendon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET,
IPSWICH.

The Misses BUTLER beg to announce their removal to a larger Residence built for them to accommodate the increased number of their Pupils.

The Misses Butler have had long experience in Tuition, they endeavour to impart a sound and liberal English Education, and offer considerable advantages for the study of the Latin, French, and German Languages. Miss E. F. Butler has spent some time on the Continent, and a resident French Governess, who has a first-class certificate, is engaged as Assistant.

Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting are taught by well qualified instructors. The moral and religious training, and the domestic comfort of the pupils are sedulously considered.

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References kindly permitted to E. Goddard, Esq., Ipswich, Mayor; Rev. Eleazar Jones, Ipswich; Professor Nenner, New College, London; Rev. S. S. England, Walthamstow; Rev. J. Lord, Ipswich.

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H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

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Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	"	0 2 0	0 4 0
Sugar Tong	"	0 5 0	0 9 0
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Butter Knives	"	0 5 0	0 9 0
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Sugar Sifters, pierced	"	0 7 6	0 12 6
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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE RIGHT OF THE LAITY TO CONFESS.

THREE cheers for the clergy of St. Barnabas ! Up with them, ye people of England, up with them, from the depth of your hearts and the breadth of your lungs, joyously, lustily, until the startled heavens inquire "What mean ye by this shouting?" Say, in reply, that this is but a people's outburst of gratitude to a little band of devoted men who, under the perils of modern martyrdom, bravely stand guard over a grievously neglected, but a priceless inheritance. There is a novelty in the assertion by the clergy of the "rights" of the laity which enhances the value of the act in this instance. But your thankfulness will chiefly take its proportions from the inconceivable worth of the blessing sought to be preserved to you. These reverend gentlemen, encouraged, no doubt, by others who share their spirit, and headed by the Rev. Alfred Poole, now driven by cruel ecclesiastical authority from his stipendiary cure, are engaged in laying the foundations of a larger liberty for you and for your children than any you had thought to claim—and should they succeed in their high-minded and disinterested enterprise, they will establish for you "the right to confess" your sins, original and actual, general and particular, to your respective Anglican priests, for the comfort of your burdened consciences, and as a fitting qualification for the sacrament. Enthusiastic cheers for the clergy of St. Barnabas !

"The right of the laity to confess"—the people of England do not, we suspect, fully appreciate it, or they would not regard with so much indifference its being placed in peril. To say nothing of the comfort of "absolution," imparted by an authorised priesthood who have received "authority to remit or to retain sins," think of the domestic and social advantages inseparably associated with the system of auricular confession. The sanctities and mysteries of that charmed circle in which families seclude themselves, and wherein they rear their best affections and most fragrant virtues, how can we do better than throw them open to sacerdotal inspection, and substitute for paternal despotism the rule of a Father Confessor? With what confidence and strength should we go forth to our toils and conflicts in a world of sin, could we but be certain that the secret thoughts of our wives and daughters, unrevealed even to themselves until elicited by subtle examination, were deposited with the same holy person to whose knowledge we had more roughly committed our own frailties and follies! How pleasant to know that a fellow-sinner, although in surpliced sanctity, finds free access to that region, to us unknown, in which the motives of those we love take their rise, and that he can use his influence to give them direction at their very sources! How assuring to be convinced that there is one man, at least, who has gathered up all the minuter threads of our family history, and knows more of it, and more of what can be made of it, than we do ourselves! If only we could invest our minister with the divine attribute of reading the hearts of our beloved ones, and seeing them as they are, with-

out a veil to cover their infirmities, how gladly should we all hasten to bestow upon him the gift—but, inasmuch as we cannot do this, let us make the nearest approach to it which human limitations will admit of, and insist upon our "right to confess." This is the glorious privilege which the clergy of St. Barnabas are contending for in our behalf—what mortal thanks will suffice to repay them for their kindness?

The phrase is neatly and dexterously turned, as, indeed, all Tractarian phrases designed to cover the monstrous medieval assumptions of the clergy usually are. It presents to us a system which, more than any other, would put the laity, body and soul, within the power of the clergy, in an aspect of a popular privilege. There is a subtle refinement of deceit about it which, happily, the people of England are too unimaginative to respond to. Rights imply correlative duties—and the *right* to confess will be found to constitute merely the outward wrapping of the *duty* to confess. The mode in which the Rev. Alfred Poole has conducted his correspondence with the Bishop of London, is in the same vein of ecclesiastical equivocation. On the surface, nothing seems fairer, franker, manlier, than his communications. He has Church of England authority for all that he does—he is aiming to carry out scrupulously the directions of the Prayer-book. He does not compel confession—he does not make it necessary to communion—but if, for the ease of conscience, people "come to" him, and express a wish to make a particular confession of sin, what right has he to deny them that consolation? The Bishop of London is asked to point out in what respect Mr. Poole has violated the rules and prescriptions of the Church, and he wisely abstains from committing himself to any such difficult task. He knows very well, and all the world knows, what views the clergy of St. Barnabas maintain on the practice of auricular confession. He knows, and all the world knows, that the communicants of St. Barnabas are sedulously, by some one or other, indoctrinated with those views. The broad fact is before him in their letters to himself. He sees clearly enough that there has been a clever attempt to graft upon two or three isolated expressions in the Prayer Book a practice repudiated by the Reformation. He refuses to be the dupe of phrases used in a non-natural sense. He will have no technical controversy. He discerns the presence and activity of a spirit which, however it may transform itself into an angel of light, is manifestly doing a work of darkness—and he exerts all his authority to exorcise it. He resolutely puts his fingers in his ears, that he may not listen to solemn plausibilities which can only establish a false issue—and so he withdraws his license from Mr. Poole, and is supported, on the appeal of that gentleman, by the Primate of all England.

No doubt, we shall be reminded again and again by the *Record* and its *confères*, that we have in the firmness of the Bishop of London another proof that the Church of England is the only impregnable bulwark against Popery. But the Protestantism of the nation is secured, by the conviction of the people, against the dangers of external assault, and the chief business of the Church in modern times has been to quell the insurrections, or neutralise the traitorous disaffections, which spring up inside her own walls. It is a mere chance, dependent on the will of the Prime Minister, whether the higher authorities of the Church, foment or discourage these incessant internal tendencies Rome-wards. In the present instance priestly assumption has been rebuked—but what if a Liddell, instead of a Tait, were enthroned at St. Paul's? And to what do we owe our escape from such a calamity, but to political accident?

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL. (From the *Guardian*—High Church.)

The general result is, that for the present, and probably for some years to come, the House of Lords will resist the abolition of Church-rates, but that they invite an arrangement. The abolitionists are shrewd enough to be aware that those who invite a

bargain will probably put up with an unequal one, and may perhaps be made to yield at last without any bargain at all. It would be the true policy of the church's friends, even if they were satisfied with the present state of things—which we, for our parts, are not—to endeavour to settle the question on as reasonable terms as they can, before the agitation has gained that strength which all obstinate and organised agitations of this nature are found sooner or later to acquire. What those terms may be is a question we shall have to fight over again next year. We beg meanwhile to repeat that nothing shall ever induce us, or those who think with us, to submit to any which will leave open the right of admission to all the church's privileges, and of controlling the management of her affairs, to those who refuse even that slight acknowledgment of obedience to her which is implied in contributing to the support of her fabrics and worship.

(From the *Gateshead Observer*.)

Newcastle and Gateshead know nothing of this rate about which their lordships have been differing; and when Lord John Russell complains in the Lower House that Nonconformists hinder a settlement of the question by refusing a compromise, we know not what his lordship means. The question is settled already on the Tyne. There is not a town on its banks, from the sea to Hexham, that has not ceased to bear this charge, compared so idly to a freehold; and does Lord John Russell suppose that we shall join hands with him, or with any other statesman, to make a new law that shall be worse for ourselves than the present? It is immaterial to us, the people of the Tyne, whether Parliament settles the question of Church-rates or not. The law, so far as we are concerned, works very well as it stands. An odious charge—a badge of civil and religious degradation—is removed from us by the constitutional force of public opinion; and to the honour of Churchmen and the church, the churches of the Tyne are in as good repair (to say the least) as ever they were.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN BELGRAVIA.

In reply to the request of the meeting of laymen and others, connected with St. Barnabas, who asked the Bishop of London to reinstate the Rev. A. Poole, he says that Mr. Poole was fully informed of the grounds on which his licence was revoked. The bishop, however, attaches "great importance" to their testimony as to Mr. Poole's "zeal and good intention," and is glad of the opportunity of expressing his own belief that he is "a conscientious and upright man." He adds:—

My belief is, that in the painful matter alluded to, he has greatly erred in judgment, and that his practice, with the best intention, has been very dangerous to the Church—so dangerous that I do not feel justified in any longer continuing my authority to him to act, at present, as the spiritual guide of so many souls in so important a sphere. But I wish you to know, as I have assured himself, that I feel much for the painful position in which his indiscretion has made it my duty to place him; and I am ready now, as ever, to give him my best advice in his difficulties.

Another meeting of the St. Barnabas congregation was held, and it was resolved to send another letter to the bishop. This letter says:—

It is true that you condemned, in general terms, the systematic admission of his people to confession and absolution, but we cannot find any specific and definite charge against him, for having acted with impropriety, or exceeded the teaching of our church, on any one particular occasion, or in any one particular act.

It is true also, that in your correspondence you specify as objectionable Mr. Poole's questioning of females admitted to confession; but this also is manifestly only a general charge, and it appears to us, that the propriety or impropriety of such a practice must depend on the prior and larger one, of the propriety of confession altogether. For if the practice of confession be, as we hold it is, the right of the people, which the clergy may not refuse when "any come to" them for it, then it cannot be more improper to question them upon their violation of the 7th, than of any other commandments; or, to question females upon it, if they present themselves for confession, than males.

We also observe, and that with the greatest pain, that on three occasions you have characterised Mr. Poole's conduct as "scandalous," or "tending to scandal." But we observe also, that he has denied generally, this charge, and in particular, has denied having put to these females any of those questions, to which alone the above epithet could be fitly applied. For these reasons, therefore, as well as for those to which we have before adverted, namely, that confession is the right of the people, and that the nature of the questions addressed to them must depend on the nature of their sins, we are utterly at a loss to conceive how your lordship could with justice impute to him such conduct.

We remark, likewise, that on repeated occasions be-

fore the revocation of Mr. Poole's licence, and even now in your letter of the 24th ult., you have expressed your willingness to give him your "advice" in the difficulties in which he is surrounded, but that up to this moment you have never once given him that advice, although he has again and again embraced the offer of it.

The bishop regrets that in the present state of matters he can give another answer than that he regrets his correspondents should take a different view from himself, of the responsibilities and duties which attach to his office.

It appears that the Arch-bishop has since confirmed the decision of the Bishop of London, as to the revocation of Mr. Poole's license.

On Monday evening an open-air demonstration of the Protestant inhabitants of Belgravia and its vicinity was held in the grounds of the Pavilion, Sloane-street, to adopt a memorial to the Queen and to petition Parliament to take such measures as may be deemed advisable, for the immediate suppression of the confessional system now attempted to be introduced into the Church of England. About 7,000 people were said to have been present, and the proceedings were presided over by the Hon. C. S. Vereker, M.P., who was supported by the Earl of Arran, Major-General Powney, Colonel Knife, Mr. Tite, M.P., the Rev. J. Alexander, and a very great number of clergymen and gentlemen. The chairman in addressing the meeting, gave the history of the struggles which the locality had made against the Roman Catholic practices alleged to have been introduced by the Puseyites into the Church of England; referred to the disclosures at the great meeting at St. James's Hall, and to the correspondence (just published) which had taken place between the Bishop of London and the Rev. Alfred Poole, and after lamenting the extent to which the confessional had been carried at St. Barnabas, said we had come to this crisis in the Church of England that a decisive step must be taken to put an end to the proceedings of the Tractarians. A resolution, moved by Mr. Ed. Harper, seconded by Mr. Paul Foskett, and supported by Mr. Charles Westerton, to adopt a memorial to the Queen, and to petition Parliament "to take such measures as may be deemed advisable for the immediate suppression of the confessional system now attempted to be introduced into the Church of England" was then passed amid loud cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs by the whole of the vast multitude.

A correspondent of the *Union*, the organ of the Tractarian party, wishes to get up an association "to compile a little series of the lives of some of the chief saints of the Roman Catholic branch of the Holy Church;" of course to show, by such biographies, that the Protestant (and Roman Catholic) Churches can be united, but, as others will think, to remove the hindrances to such a union out of the way. Another writer suggests the formation of a new "Church Union, to be formed of the clergy,"—of course their names would not be published,—"to defend their curates by law, and to stop the tyrannical proceedings of the Bishop of London."

A monster meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton, headed by Mr. Paul Foskett, took place last week to protest against the confessional in the Church of England. A petition against that Romish rite, forwarded to the Queen, has been duly acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Walpole.

THE TRUSTEES OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.—A bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Massey, and read a first time, proposes to provide that where no religious doctrine is specified by the founder of an endowed school to be taught therein, persons of any religious denomination, if otherwise fit objects, may be educated in it, and may be trustees. It also provides that any graduate of any English or Irish University, if otherwise competent, shall be eligible, without making any declaration of his religious belief, to hold any mastership in any endowed school which is required to be held by a Bachelor or Master of Arts of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin University, and as to which the founder of such endowed school has not expressly provided that the teaching of some particular religious doctrine shall form part of the instruction to be given by such master.

EXETER HALL SERVICES AND THE REV. MR. EDOUARD.—The special services at Exeter Hall were resumed on Sunday by a clergyman of the Established Church—the Rev. Richard Burgess. Twelve clergymen, in all, have been announced to preach on twelve successive Sabbaths. The Litany was not used. Mr. Eduard, the incumbent of the parish, has served each of the twelve gentlemen who are advertised to preach with a notice, in which he protests against the services as illegal, and hints that unless they are abandoned he will further interfere for their suppression. It is understood that, on this occasion, the rev. gentlemen will persist with the services, so that in the event of Mr. Eduard continuing his legal opposition, the question may be decided by the proper authorities whether such services are really opposed to the law of the Church. Mr. Molyneux will preach next Sunday evening.

OPENING OF MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.—On Friday night Lord Stanley presented in the House of Commons a petition signed by above 500 persons connected with literature, science, the fine arts, and education, praying the House of Commons that all restrictions and impediments may be removed, so that the national museums, picture galleries, botanical gardens, and similar collections, as well as those of

parochial or municipal foundation throughout the United Kingdom, may be opened to the public on Sunday afternoon.

THE NEW PROTESTANT PAPER.—The Rev. William Fraser, B.C.L., has been inducted to the living of Alton, Staffordshire, on the presentation of Lord Shrewsbury and Talbot, the living of Alton being one of those advowsons which by the act of 1719 were "to attend and wait upon the said earlom of Shrewsbury."

DECLINE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS.—The organs of the Roman Catholic body in this country will soon be reduced for want of support. The proprietors of the *Tablet* and *Dublin Review*, in circulars just sent round to leading members of the Catholic body, state that they will be compelled to discontinue their publications in a short space of time, unless immediate pecuniary aid is afforded them.

PERSECUTION IN SWEDEN.—A deputation from the Evangelical Alliance and various other societies presented an address, a few days since, to the Swedish Ambassador, in reference to the punishment of exile and loss of property inflicted on six converts to Roman Catholicism. The reply of Count Platen expressed the agreement of himself and of the Swedish Government in the views of the memorialists, and held out hopes of a speedy change in the laws affecting religious liberty. Our accounts from Stockholm confirm these hopes. The general indignation felt throughout Europe at such persecution happening under a Protestant Government, is telling forcibly on public opinion in Sweden, and will enable the intelligent portion of the community to overcome the resistance to change on the part of the Legislative Houses of the peasantry and clergy.—*Christian Times*.

THE INQUISITION AT BOLOGNA.—The *Presse* recounts a shocking and almost incredible instance of Papal oppression as having passed at Bologna, in the states of the Church. A child of a Jew, named Mortura, fell ill two years ago, and was secretly baptised by its nurse. The woman recently mentioned this fact to her priest in the confessional. The priest immediately sent a report of the affair to the Inquisition at Rome. On June 20th, at eight o'clock in the evening, five gendarmes, with a monk of the Holy Office for their guide, came to Mortura's house, and told him that they had come to claim a Christian child whom he was unlawfully harbouring. In spite of the remonstrances of the father, and the tears and screams of the mother, their child, now four years old, was torn from them and taken to Rome, where it is believed to have been placed in a foundling hospital. The mother has gone out of her mind. This monstrous act is said to be notorious in Bologna.

THE COMMITTEE FOR VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN INDIA.—At a special meeting a few days since, appointed as their official secretary Mr. Carré Tucker, late Commissioner of the province of Benares. It is not often that a religious committee can secure the services of a public man of such mark, and we hope that the fact will tend to increase the general confidence in that remarkable movement. Mr. Murdoch, well known in Southern India for his zealous services in the conduct of the Indian Religious Book Society, for which he relinquished a post under Government, will, we hope, become the official representative of the committee in India. The American and Continental Missionary Societies have been invited to nominate friends resident in London to act on the committee in their behalf, and we trust that they will comply with the request. The Missionary and Tract Societies have already done so, and the committee may now be considered fairly afloat.—*Christian Times*.

Religious Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Tritton preached his farewell sermon at the Independent Chapel, Downing-street, Cambridge on Sunday week.

DERBY.—The Rev. Henry Tarrant, of Manchester, has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Church assembling in Victoria-street Chapel, as successor to the late Rev. James Gathorn, and will commence his ministerial labours among them as soon as the alterations and enlargements which are in contemplation are completed.

BRENTWOOD.—A correspondent informs us that the disruption of the Congregational body in this town has ceased by the retirement of both of the ministers. As a mark of esteem the Rev. G. Gogerly has been presented with a purse of money for the purchase of a watch; and the Rev. W. Doring also with a purse of money.

MELBOURNE, CAMBS.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon visited this place on Friday, July 2nd, and delivered two powerful sermons. In the afternoon about 2,500 persons were present. Tea was provided, and about 600 partook of this refreshing beverage. In the evening nearly 7,000 from all the villages round congregated to hear this eminent preacher. Collections were made at the close of each service on behalf of the Baptist Chapel Building Fund.

MILLWALL BRITISH SCHOOLS.—The tenth annual examination of these schools was held on Wednesday evening last in the boys' schoolroom, which was filled to overflowing, and numbers were unable to obtain admission. John Hooper, Esq., occupied the chair. The locality in which these schools are situated is

densely populated with the poorer classes, and more than 2,000 children have passed through them since their formation. There are now more than 300 children under instruction at the present time, and the examination of Wednesday last speaks well for the able and efficient manner in which they are conducted.

ISLINGTON.—**THE NEW TEMPORARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHURCH-ROAD.**—The church and congregation lately assembling at Baker's room, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, have taken the school-room at the corner of Church-road, Lower-road, as a more convenient and commodious place in which they may worship, and gather a congregation on the site of the intended new chapel in this rapidly-increasing neighbourhood. This place was opened for Divine service on Sunday, July 4, when Dr. Hewlett preached morning and evening to large and attentive congregations.

THE REV. MR. BINNEY IN AUSTRALIA.—Special sermons on behalf of the Congregational Home Missionary Society for New South Wales were preached yesterday at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street: in the morning, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson; and in the evening, by the Rev. Thomas Binney, of London. The latter service was attended by an immense congregation, the church being filled long before the time of commencing. Mr. Binney delivered a most instructive and eloquent discourse from 1 Cor. iii, 3, "Are ye not carnal, and walk as men?" The collection on both occasions amounted to 108L 9s. 8d.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, May 10.

CREATON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On Thursday, June 10, 1858, the Rev. T. E. Noyes, late of New College, London, was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry, as pastor of the Independent Church at Creton, Northamptonshire. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., F.R.A.S., of New College, London. The Rev. J. F. Poulter, B.A., of Wellingborough, asked the usual questions. The Rev. E. T. Prust, of Northampton, offered the Ordination Prayer; and the Rev. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, London, delivered the charge. In the evening, the Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, preached to the church and congregation.

WAVERTREE, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—The Rev. Ninian Wight, who is retiring from the pastoral charge of the Independent Chapel at Wavertree, consequent on having received an appointment at Carlisle, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday week. On the following evening (Monday) a prayer meeting was held, when the congregation presented to Mr. Wight an address, accompanied with a purse of forty sovereigns. The address referred to the good feeling which had always existed between the congregation and their late pastor, expressed regret at his removal, and their good wishes for his success in his new sphere of ministerial labour. During the Rev. Mr. Wight's connexion with the chapel extending over a period of six years, the edifice has been considerably improved and enlarged, at a cost of upwards of 1,000L. It is now altogether free from debt.

LEE CHAPEL.—Very encouraging and gratifying services were held at this chapel last week, in connexion with the third anniversary of its erection. Sunday, the 27th ult., sermons were preached by the Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., minister of the chapel, and the Rev. James Sherman, of Blackheath. It had been announced that the Rev. John Aldis, of Reading, would preach on the following Tuesday afternoon, but owing to indisposition he was compelled, almost at the last moment, to give up his engagement, in consequence of which the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., his successor at Maze Pond, kindly consented to officiate. The Rev. William Birch took the evening service. Prior to the sermon, both afternoon and evening, a financial statement, which had been adopted by the church, was read by the treasurer, stating that the chapel property had been vested in trust: that the debt on the school-room, vestries, and chapel alterations incurred last year had been reduced from 1,316L to 390L; and most cheering of all, that the original debt incurred in the erection of the building, which three years ago, on the settlement of the present pastor, amounted to about 2,200L, now stood only at the comparatively small sum of 600L. Such a reduction as this could not have been effected but for the liberality of the three gentlemen to whom this debt was due. Of these, John Bousfield, Esq., as representative of his late father, J. R. Bousfield, Esq., and Joseph Warmington, Esq., have consented to forego entirely their claim to 720L each, and Henry Wood, Esq., has consented to reduce his of the same amount to 600L without interest, but to be paid in two years.

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday, June 30, in the College Library. The Rev. Jas. Bruce, of Manchester, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; after which, the Rev. Alex. Thomson, of Manchester, formerly Professor of Biblical Criticism in the Glasgow Theological Academy, delivered a very able address to the students on the "Relation of College studies to the efficient discharge of the Christian Ministry." After the address, the annual meeting for business was held. In the absence of James Yates, Esq., the valued treasurer of the College, who was prevented by illness, the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Francis Hoole, of Sheffield. The report was read by Professor Tyte. During the past year the college has been full of students; two of whom finished their course this Midsummer; Mr. Ouston to become pastor of New-road Chapel, Bury, Lancashire; and Mr. Wilkinson, who having suffered from continued indisposition,

had hitherto declined the responsibility of the pastoral relation; a third, Mr. Samuel Jones, had, at the request of the directors of the London Missionary Society, been permitted to retire from College, to commence special preparation for service in India by the study of one of the languages of that country. There are more than double the number of applicants that would fill up all the vacancies. The examinations had been conducted by Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., of Bradford, in theology, (English and Latin)—Rev. A. Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, in Hebrew language, and Old and New Testament exegesis; Rev. Dr. Bewglass, of Silcoates, in Church History; Rev. J. Lockwood, B.A., of Oswestry, in logic; John Munro, Esq., LL.D., of Sheffield, in classics; and Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., of Sheffield, in mathematics. The report of the examiners were, for the most part, highly satisfactory. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Rev. E. Storow, formerly a student of the college, and now missionary from Calcutta, and several ministers.

JUBILEE OF MAWDSLEY-STREET CHAPEL, BOLTON.—Fifty years having elapsed since the erection of the above chapel, the pastor and congregation worshipping there determined to celebrate the jubilee by securing an organ to lead the psalmody, beautifying the chapel, and also enlarging and refitting the schoolroom adjoining. These objects have been accomplished at the cost of nearly 700*l.*, which has nearly all been collected. On Thursday, June 24th, the jubilee services were commenced by a powerful discourse by Dr. W. L. Alexander, of Edinburgh, from the words, *Thess. ii. 3*, "Your faith groweth exceedingly." On Sunday, June 27th, sermons were preached by the Rev. Patrick Thompson, M.A., and Rev. Jas. Gwyther, of Manchester. On Wednesday evening, June 30th, the jubilee tea party was held in the handsome and spacious schoolroom opposite the chapel, which was twice filled by the members of the congregation and their friends. The tables were gratuitously and elegantly furnished by sixty ladies connected with the place. After tea the company adjourned to the chapel, which was filled to overflowing. Thos. Barnes, Esq., late M.P. for the borough, took the chair, surrounded by the following ministers:—Rev. Robert Best, the pastor, Revs. W. H. Davison, H. H. Chettle, and Jas. Hargreaves, Superintendents of the Wesleyan Circuits; N. Bishop, Wesleyan New Connexion; Jas. Rylands, Baptist; J. Clelland, Presbyterian; A. Wolfende, Methodist Free Church; G. D. M'Gregor, and W. Knox, of Farnmouth; J. Eastmead, of Tylsley; Jas. Gregory, of Thornton; Henry W. Parkinson, of Rochdale; Rd. Slate, of Preston; W. Roaf, of Wigan; John Brown, B.A., of Manchester; and Wm. Roseman, of Bury. Wm. Holt, Esq., of Leeds, presided at the organ. After the chairman had narrated the agreeable hours he had spent in the sanctuary, and the impressions there made on his mind in early days, the Rev. R. Best gave a history of the formation and congregation, both of which had been doubled during his six years' pastorate. Suitable and powerful addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Roaf, Slate, Parkinson, Roseman, M'Gregor, and Brown.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Spring-hill College commenced on Monday week, when an address was delivered at Ebenezer Chapel, Steelhouse-lane, by the Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Wolverhampton, to the students who are about to leave the college and enter the Congregational ministry. Their names are—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Goward, and Mr. Allen. There was a very full attendance at the chapel; amongst those present being the Revs. J. A. James, R. W. Dale, R. D. Wilson, and J. K. Stallybrass; Alderman Manton, Mr. H. Wright, &c. The address was preceded by singing and prayer, and also by the propounding of certain questions to the students by the Rev. J. A. James, to which lengthy but suitable replies were read. The annual meeting of the trustees and subscribers was held in the Theological Lecture-room at the College, Moseley, on Tuesday week. Alderman Manton was called upon to preside. The Chairman opened the proceedings, and then called on the Rev. Mr. Dale to read the report. This document referred to the recent changes in the professorial department. Professor Watts had been connected with the college from its commencement, and Professor Rogers almost as long. They had stood by it through evil report and good report. The report then passed on to refer to the steps which the Board of Education had deemed it necessary to take in consequence of these resignations. It observed that the Theological chair had not been re-filled, but should no professor be appointed before the commencement of next session a beloved and distinguished friend, whose solid learning and long career of ministerial usefulness had won for him the esteem of all their churches, had consented to superintend the dogmatic theology;—the Rev. J. A. James had promised to instruct the class from time to time in pastoral duties; and the Rev. R. W. Dale had consented to undertake the logic, philosophy, and Homiletics. The Board of Education reported that the session of 1857-1858, was opened in September last. In that month three new students were received into the College, and two others at Christmas. Four students took their B.A., degree in October, and two had just passed their M.A. examination. Mr. Goward, who had greatly distinguished himself at the University, had acceded to the request of the Committee to become assistant tutor. The total income from all sources for the current account in the previous year was 2,237*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the present year 2,099*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, being a falling off to the amount of 137*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; but these figures failed to represent the real contract

between the two years, which was in reality far less advantageous than it seemed. Relative to the new college account, the committee stated that 2,850*l.* had been paid to the builder, making a total of 14,050*l.*; to the architect, 150*l.*, making a total of 800*l.*; and one or two other smaller amounts. The present debt to the bank had been increased to 6,068*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, a sum which it was impossible for the committee to contemplate without anxiety and grave concern. It was probable that this heavy debt of not less than 7,000*l.* might be reduced by between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*, leaving a debt of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* on the new college. The report concluded with some remarks of a general character, on the importance of the college, particularly at a time of religious revival in this country. The Rev. J. A. James moved the adoption of the report and the statement of accounts; he particularly impressed upon ministers in the town the great importance of assisting them by means of congregational collections from time to time. Mr. Reading seconded the motion. The motion was put and carried unanimously. The Rev. R. D. Wilson next proposed a motion to the effect that the Rev. J. A. James should be requested to write to the different English colonies, with a view of pointing out to the resident ministers the advantages offered by the college for the education of their children. He stated that his congregation in Wolverhampton would for the present guarantee a contribution of 50*l.* per annum. The Rev. R. Hall seconded the proposition, which was approved of *nem. con.* The treasurer having been reappointed, and a vote of thanks having, on the motion of Mr. Christian, seconded by Mr. Hollingsworth, been accorded to the Rev. J. A. James, and the ministers associated with him in the Midland Counties, for securing collections on behalf of the college during the year, and to the financial secretary for the efficient discharge of his duties, the company adjourned to the dining hall, where a liberal collation had been provided for their entertainment. At the conclusion of the repast the remainder of the business was disposed of. In the evening the visitors and students met in the library, when interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. J. Brown, on "The Influence of a Life;" by the Rev. W. F. Hurndall, of Worcester, on "Specially Practical Elements in College Life;" and by the Rev. R. W. Dale, on "The Power of the Pulpit."

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The sixty-sixth annual meeting of this association was held at Marden on 6th and 7th July. Sermons were preached by the Rev. J. B. Lister, of Lewisham, and by the Rev. J. Spence, D.D., of London. During the morning business session, it was reported that new chapels had been opened during the year at Folkestone, Cranbrook, and Lewisham, and that two were about to be built at Woolwich and Erith: the districts were re-arranged; and grants were voted to different places on the faith that increased liberality would be manifested during the ensuing year. At the afternoon session, the Rev. J. Ross read a prayer on the Weekly Offering; after which it was resolved, "That a meeting be called in each district at an early period, to consist of the deacons and delegates of the congregational churches in the district, to consider the subject of congregational finance, and that the Rev. J. Ross be requested to attend for the purpose of expounding the principle and practice of the Weekly Offering." It was also announced that, in order to excite increased interest and liberality, and to promote the greater efficiency of the association, one gentleman had offered 20*l.* a year provided nine others would contribute a like amount; and that two other gentlemen had responded to this, by promising a like contribution, on condition that 500*l.* a year be raised. At the public meeting reports were presented by the district secretaries showing the healthy and prosperous condition of some churches, but a stationary and even declining condition of others. Addresses were delivered by the secretary on the state of the denomination in the country; by the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., of Tunbridge Wells, on the revival of religion in America; and by the Rev. J. Pulling, of Deptford, on prayer. In the course of the first address it was shown that, in 1851, there were 30,000 persons who could attend a place of worship at one time, for whom sittings were not provided by any religious denomination; that 180,000 persons who could, if they would, attend a place of worship during some part of the Lord's-day, absented themselves altogether; that the position of Congregationalism in the county was considerably below the average position occupied by it throughout the whole country; and that the denomination had not kept pace with the increase of population during the last thirty years. On these and other statistics an appeal was based for increased activity. The attendance of ministers and friends was excellent; the services, meetings, contributions, and arrangements were highly satisfactory.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, PRESTON, was opened for worship on Thursday, July 1st. The first service was inaugurated by a prayer meeting and an address by the pastor, the Rev. F. Bugby. At eleven o'clock the chapel was nearly filled with a most respectable congregation. The Rev. W. F. Burchall, of Rochdale, offered up prayer and read a portion of Scripture, after which the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Sheffield, delivered an excellent discourse from Rev. x. 7. The Rev. T. Davies, Independent minister, offered up the concluding prayer. A dinner took place shortly after the above service in the schoolroom below the chapel, when about ninety persons sat down to dine. After dinner the meeting was addressed by the Revs. F. Bugby, J. E. Giles, W. F. Burchall, C. Williams, T. Davies, and J. Guttridge. In the evening the chapel was crowded. The Rev. C. Williams opened the service by prayer

and reading a portion of the Scriptures, after which the Rev. H. S. Brown, of Liverpool, delivered a most practical discourse, founded upon the 1 Cor. xiii. 4-8. On the following Sunday, July 4th, the Rev. A. Mursell, of Manchester, preached three times; in the morning in the new chapel, and afternoon and evening in the theatre. The chapel was well filled in the morning, and the theatre was crowded at both services—there being not less than 1,500 persons at each service. The collections on the Thursday and Sunday amounted to 160*l.* The chapel forms a prominent and beautiful object in one of the main streets, and has been erected from the designs of Messrs. Hibbert and Rainford, of Preston, and will seat upwards of 500 persons. At present there is but one gallery for the singers and organ, but the design is so adapted, externally and internally, that at any future time another and a larger one may be constructed. In the rear of the chapel are vestries and a staircase to the gallery. The seats are open, and the roof is of open framing. The painted windows are glazed in figured enamelled glass, with coloured borders, and the wheel windows in plain enamelled glass, intersected with coloured glass in geometrical patterns. The baptistry and reading-deak are at the north end. Beneath the chapel are schools for boys and girls, twelve feet high, divided by a moveable screen, and with separate entrances. Attached to the schools are yard, cloak-rooms, and other conveniences. The chapel and schools are heated with hot water. There is a tower on the south side of the building in which there will be an illuminated clock, which will be a great public advantage, being contiguous to the railway. The design of the building is, in point of style, of no recognised type. It will, probably, be claimed as a step in the right direction by the advocates of the Neo-Gothic movement. The total expenses of the building and land will be near 5,000*l.*

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the students and friends of this institution was held on Wednesday morning at the Broadmead Chapel. After singing and prayer, an able essay was read by Mr. Moses, one of the senior students, on "Christian Responsibility." A second essay was to have been read by Mr. Lea, who has just gone out as a missionary to Jamaica, where his uncle, Mr. Knibb, so long and so successfully laboured. The Rev. J. Butterworth, of Abergavenny, then delivered an appropriate address to the students. The Rev. T. W. Gotch read the annual report, which stated that during the year a somewhat unusually large number of students had left the College. Of the five senior students, Mr. John Davis had accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Neath; Mr. Edward Mills is placed over the church at Oswestry; Mr. W. Burton over that at Berwick-on-Tweed; and Mr. E. H. Davies over that at Ross. Mr. Thomas Lea, a student in his third session, having received an invitation from the Baptist Church at Stewart's Town, Jamaica, has been allowed by the committee to leave the college, in order to labour in that island, a sphere for which he appears to be peculiarly fitted. Mr. H. E. Sturmer, a student, who matriculated with honours in the London University, in his second session, last July, was allowed by the committee to accept the urgent invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Worcester. Mr. Philip Gast, also in his second year, the committee, finding from the reports of the tutors and from himself that he was not likely to gain any adequate benefit from remaining longer in the College, had been allowed to retire. Mr. G. W. Humphreys is now about to take charge of the church at Merthyr Tydfil; Mr. W. Bull is now pastor of the church at Sutton-in-the-Elms; Mr. Fifield is settled at Grampound; and with regard to Mr. S. B. Bevan and Mr. T. Edwards, both of whom proceeded from the College to Scotland, the former is now settled at Truro, the latter at Harlow. In addition to the twelve students who are still remaining in the College, nine have been received for the usual term of probation. The committee report from the tutors that the public services of the students at the various village stations, and in supplying the place of neighbouring, and sometimes of distant ministers, continue to be held in estimation, and also that their studies have in general been pursued with regularity and diligence. The income of the present year has not been equal to the expenditure by 114*l.*, and the debt owing to the treasurers amounts, consequently, to 148*l.* This, however, arose from the diminution of legacies and donations, for the congregational collections had considerably increased. The Rev. T. S. Crisp, Principal of the College, and Mr. Gotch, gave in their reports, which were very satisfactory; and the customary vote of thanks and resolutions were then passed.

Correspondence.

THE MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you allow me a short space in your next issue to reply to the letter of "Herbert S. Skeats," which, however, I should not do, had he not introduced other matters than those contained in my letter, and which, together with his notice of those matters, confirms me in the opinion that on the subject of State education Mr. Skeats does not deal fairly with his opponents.

1. As to his summing up of the positions assumed in his pamphlet, as I cannot now discuss them, I will merely say that if any candid man will take the five counts and cross-examine the witnesses, he will certainly find a verdict of *not proven*.

2. Mr. Skeats replies to my charge that he created a false impression as to the lateness of his information, by writing at the time he did, by giving an explicit statement of the date of the blue-book he used, and denying

fore the revocation of Mr. Poole's licence, and even now in your letter of the 24th ult., you have expressed your willingness to give him your "advice" in the difficulties in which he is surrounded, but that up to this moment you have never once given him that advice, although he has again and again embraced the offer of it.

The bishop regrets that in the present state of matters he can give **no other answer** than that he regrets his correspondents should take a different view from himself, of the responsibilities and duties which attach to his office.

It appears that the **Archbishop** has since confirmed the decision of the **Bishop of London**, as to the revocation of Mr. Poole's license.

On Monday evening an open-air demonstration of the Protestant inhabitants of Belgravian and its vicinity was held in the grounds of the Pavilion, Sloane-street, to adopt a memorial to the Queen and to petition Parliament to take such measures as may be deemed advisable, for the immediate suppression of the confessional system now attempted to be introduced into the Church of England. About 7,000 people were said to have been present, and the proceedings were presided over by the Hon. C. S. Vereker, M.P., who was supported by the Earl of Arran, Major-General Powney, Colonel Knife, Mr. Tite, M.P., the Rev. J. Alexander, and a very great number of clergymen and gentlemen. The chairman in addressing the meeting, gave the history of the struggles which the locality had made against the Roman Catholic practices alleged to have been introduced by the Puseyites into the Church of England; referred to the disclosures at the great meeting at St. James's Hall, and to the correspondence (just published) which had taken place between the Bishop of London and the Rev. Alfred Poole, and after lamenting the extent to which the confessional had been carried at St. Barnabas, said we had come to this crisis in the Church of England that a decisive step must be taken to put an end to the proceedings of the Tractarians. A resolution, moved by Mr. Ed. Harper, seconded by Mr. Paul Foskett, and supported by Mr. Charles Westerton, to adopt a memorial to the Queen, and to petition Parliament "to take such measures as may be deemed advisable for the immediate suppression of the confessional system now attempted to be introduced into the Church of England"—was then passed amid loud cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs by the whole of the vast multitude.

A correspondent of the *Union*, the organ of the Tractarian party, wishes to get up an association "to compile a little series of the lives of some of the chief saints of the Roman Catholic branch of the Holy Church;" of course to show, by such biographies, that the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches can be united, but, as others will think, to remove the hindrances to such a union out of the way. Another writer suggests the formation of a new "Church Union, to be formed of the clergy,"—of course their names would not be published,—"to defend their curates by law, and to stop the tyrannical proceedings of the Bishop of London."

A monster meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton, headed by Mr. Paul Foskett, took place last week to protest against the confessional in the Church of England. A petition against that Romish rite, forwarded to the Queen, has been duly acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Walpole.

THE TRUSTEES OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.—A bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Massey, and read a first time, proposes to provide that where no religious doctrine is specified by the founder of an endowed school to be taught therein, persons of any religious denomination, if otherwise fit objects, may be educated in it, and may be trustees. It also provides that any graduate of any English or Irish University, if otherwise competent, shall be eligible, without making any declaration of his religious belief, to hold any mastership in any endowed school which is required to be held by a Bachelor or Master of Arts of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin University, and as to which the founder of such endowed school has not expressly provided that the teaching of some particular religious doctrine shall form part of the instruction to be given by such master.

EXETER HALL SERVICES AND THE REV. MR. EDOUARD.—The special services at Exeter Hall were resumed on Sunday by a clergyman of the Established Church—the Rev. Richard Burgess. Twelve clergymen, in all, have been announced to preach on twelve successive Sabbaths. The Litany was not used. Mr. Edouard, the incumbent of the parish, has served each of the twelve gentlemen who are advertised to preach with a notice, in which he protests against the services as illegal, and hints that unless they are abandoned he will further interfere for their suppression. It is understood that, on this occasion, the rev. gentlemen will persist with the services, so that in the event of Mr. Edouard continuing his legal opposition, the question may be decided by the proper authorities whether such services are really opposed to the law of the Church. Mr. Molyneux will preach next Sunday evening.

OPENING OF MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.—On Friday night Lord Stanley presented in the House of Commons a petition signed by above 500 persons connected with literature, science, the fine arts, and education, praying the House of Commons that all restrictions and impediments may be removed, so that the national museums, picture galleries, botanical gardens, and similar collections, as well as those of

parochial or municipal foundation throughout the United Kingdom, may be opened to the public on Sunday afternoon.

THE NEW PROTESTANT PAYER.—The Rev. William Fraser, B.C.L., has been inducted to the living of Alton, Staffordshire, on the presentation of Lord Shrewsbury and Talbot, the living of Alton being one of those advowsons which by the act of 1719 were "to attend and wait upon the said earldom of Shrewsbury."

DECLINE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS.—The organs of the Roman Catholic body in this country will soon be reduced for want of support. The proprietors of the *Tablet* and *Dublin Review*, in circulars just sent round to leading members of the Catholic body, state that they will be compelled to discontinue their publications in a short space of time, unless immediate pecuniary aid is afforded them.

PERSECUTION IN SWEDEN.—A deputation from the Evangelical Alliance and various other societies presented an address, a few days since, to the Swedish Ambassador, in reference to the punishment of exile and loss of property inflicted on six converts to Roman Catholicism. The reply of Count Platen expressed the agreement of himself and of the Swedish Government in the views of the memorialists, and held out hopes of a speedy change in the laws affecting religious liberty. Our accounts from Stockholm confirm these hopes. The general indignation felt throughout Europe at such persecution happening under a Protestant Government, is telling forcibly on public opinion in Sweden, and will enable the intelligent portion of the community to overcome the resistance to change on the part of the Legislative Houses of the peasantry and clergy.—*Christian Times*.

THE INQUISITION AT BOLOGNA.—The *Press* recounts a shocking and almost incredible instance of Papal oppression as having passed at Bologna, in the states of the Church. A child of a Jew, named Mortura, fell ill two years ago, and was secretly baptised by its nurse. The woman recently mentioned this fact to her priest in the confessional. The priest immediately sent a report of the affair to the Inquisition at Rome. On June 20th, at eight o'clock in the evening, five gendarmes, with a monk of the Holy Office for their guide, came to Mortura's house, and told him that they had come to claim a Christian child whom he was unlawfully harbouring. In spite of the remonstrances of the father, and the tears and screams of the mother, their child, now four years old, was torn from them and taken to Rome, where it is believed to have been placed in a foundling hospital. The mother has gone out of her mind. This monstrous act is said to be notorious in Bologna.

THE COMMITTEE FOR VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN INDIA.—At a special meeting a few days since, appointed as their official secretary Mr. Carre Tucker, late Commissioner of the province of Benares. It is not often that a religious committee can secure the services of a public man of such mark, and we hope that the fact will tend to increase the general confidence in that remarkable movement. Mr. Murdoch, well known in Southern India for his zealous services in the conduct of the Indian Religious Book Society, for which he relinquished a post under Government, will, we hope, become the official representative of the committee in India. The American and Continental Missionary Societies have been invited to nominate friends resident in London to act on the committee in their behalf, and we trust that they will comply with the request. The Missionary and Tract Societies have already done so, and the committee may now be considered fairly afloat.—*Christian Times*.

Religious Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Tritton preached his farewell sermon at the Independent Chapel, Downing-street, Cambridge on Sunday week.

DERBY.—The Rev. Henry Tarrant, of Manchester, has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Church assembling in Victoria-street Chapel, as successor to the late Rev. James Gathorn, and will commence his labours on Sunday, July 18.

PORTLAND CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—The Rev. Robert Ferguson, LL.D., of Ryde, has accepted the invitation of the church at Portland Chapel, St. John's-wood, to become their pastor, and he will commence his ministerial labours among them as soon as the alterations and enlargements which are in contemplation are completed.

BRENTWOOD.—A correspondent informs us that the disruption of the Congregational body in this town has ceased by the retirement of both of the ministers. As a mark of esteem the Rev. G. Gogerly has been presented with a purse of money for the purchase of a watch; and the Rev. W. Dorling also with a purse of money.

MELBOURNE, CAMBS.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon visited this place on Friday, July 2nd, and delivered two powerful sermons. In the afternoon about 2,500 persons were present. Tea was provided, and about 600 partook of this refreshing beverage. In the evening nearly 7,000 from all the villages round congregated to hear this eminent preacher. Collections were made at the close of each service on behalf of the Baptist Chapel Building Fund.

MILWALL BRITISH SCHOOLS.—The tenth annual examination of these schools was held on Wednesday evening last in the boys' schoolroom, which was filled to overflowing, and numbers were unable to obtain admission. John Hooper, Esq., occupied the chair. The locality in which these schools are situated is

densely populated with the poorer classes, and more than 2,000 children have passed through them since their formation. There are now more than 300 children under instruction at the present time, and the examination of Wednesday last speaks well for the able and efficient manner in which they are conducted.

ISLINGTON.—**THE NEW TEMPORARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHURCH-ROAD.**—The church and congregation lately assembling at Baker's-room, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, have taken the school-room at the corner of Church-road, Lower-road, as a more convenient and commodious place in which they may worship, and gather a congregation on the site of the intended new chapel in this rapidly-increasing neighbourhood. This place was opened for Divine service on Sunday, July 4, when Dr. Hewlett preached morning and evening to large and attentive congregations.

THE REV. MR. BINNEY IN AUSTRALIA.—Special sermons on behalf of the Congregational Home Missionary Society for New South Wales were preached yesterday at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street: in the morning, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson; and in the evening, by the Rev. Thomas Binney, of London. The latter service was attended by an immense congregation, the church being filled long before the time of commencing. Mr. Binney delivered a most instructive and eloquent discourse from 1 Cor. iii. 3, "Are ye not carnal, and walk as men?" The collection on both occasions amounted to 108L. 9s. 8d.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, May 10.

CREATON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On Thursday, June 10, 1858, the Rev. T. E. Noyes, late of New College, London, was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry, as pastor of the Independent Church at Creaton, Northamptonshire. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., F.R.A.S., of New College, London. The Rev. J. F. Poultier, B.A., of Wellingborough, asked the usual questions. The Rev. E. T. Prust, of Northampton, offered the Ordination Prayer; and the Rev. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, London, delivered the charge. In the evening, the Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, preached to the church and congregation.

WAVERTREE, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—The Rev. Ninian Wight, who is retiring from the pastoral charge of the Independent Chapel at Wavertree, consequent on having received an appointment at Carlisle, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday week. On the following evening (Monday) a prayer meeting was held, when the congregation presented to Mr. Wight an address, accompanied with a purse of forty sovereigns. The address referred to the good feeling which had always existed between the congregation and their late pastor, expressed regret at his removal, and their good wishes for his success in his new sphere of ministerial labour. During the Rev. Mr. Wight's connexion with the chapel extending over a period of six years, the edifice has been considerably improved and enlarged, at a cost of upwards of 1,000L. It is now altogether free from debt.

LEE CHAPEL.—Very encouraging and gratifying services were held at this chapel last week, in connexion with the third anniversary of its erection. Sunday, the 27th ult., sermons were preached by the Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., minister of the chapel, and the Rev. James Sherman, of Blackheath. It had been announced that the Rev. John Aldis, of Reading, would preach on the following Tuesday afternoon, but owing to indisposition he was compelled, almost at the last moment, to give up his engagement, in consequence of which the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., his successor at Maze Pond, kindly consented to officiate. The Rev. William Birch took the evening service. Prior to the sermon, both afternoon and evening, a financial statement, which had been adopted by the church, was read by the treasurer, stating that the chapel property had been vested in trust: that the debt on the school-room, vestries, and chapel alterations incurred last year had been reduced from 1,316L. to 390L.; and most cheering of all, that the original debt incurred in the erection of the building, which three years ago, on the settlement of the present pastor, amounted to about 2,200L., now stood only at the comparatively small sum of 600L. Such a reduction as this could not have been effected but for the liberality of the three gentlemen to whom this debt was due. Of these, John Bousfield, Esq., as representative of his late father, J. R. Bousfield, Esq., and Joseph Warmington, Esq., have consented to forego entirely their claim to 720L. each, and Henry Wood, Esq., has consented to reduce his of the same amount to 600L. without interest, but to be paid in two years.

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday, June 30, in the College Library. The Rev. Jas. Bruce, of Manchester, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; after which, the Rev. Alex. Thomson, of Manchester, formerly Professor of Biblical Criticism in the Glasgow Theological Academy, delivered a very able address to the students on the "Relation of College studies to the efficient discharge of the Christian Ministry." After the address, the annual meeting for business was held. In the absence of James Yates, Esq., the valued treasurer of the College, who was prevented by illness, the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Francis Hoole, of Sheffield. The report was read by Professor Tyte. During the past year the college has been full of students; two of whom finished their course this Midsummer; Mr. Ouston to become pastor of New-road Chapel, Bury, Lancashire; and Mr. Wilkinson, who having suffered from continued indisposition,

had hitherto declined the responsibility of the pastoral relation; a third, Mr. Samuel Jones, had, at the request of the directors of the London Missionary Society, been permitted to retire from College, to commence special preparation for service in India by the study of one of the languages of that country. There are more than double the number of applicants that would fill up all the vacancies. The examinations had been conducted by Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., of Bradford, in theology,—(English and Latin)—Rev. A. Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, in Hebrew language, and Old and New Testament exegesis; Rev. Dr. Bewglass, of Silcoates, in Church History; Rev. J. Lockwood, B.A., of Oswestry, in logic; John Munro, Esq., LL.D., of Sheffield, in classics; and Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., of Sheffield, in mathematics. The report of the examiners were, for the most part, highly satisfactory. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Rev. E. Storow, formerly a student of the college, and now missionary from Calcutta, and several ministers.

JUBILEE OF MAWDSLEY-STREET CHAPEL, BOLTON.—Fifty years having elapsed since the erection of the above chapel, the pastor and congregation worshipping there determined to celebrate the jubilee by securing an organ to lead the psalmody, beautifying the chapel, and also enlarging and refitting the schoolroom adjoining. These objects have been accomplished at the cost of nearly 700*l.*, which has nearly all been collected. On Thursday, June 24th, the jubilee services were commenced by a powerful discourse by Dr. W. L. Alexander, of Edinburgh, from the words, *Thess. ii. 3.*, "Your faith growth exceedingly." On Sunday, June 27th, sermons were preached by the Rev. Patrick Thompson, M.A., and Rev. Jas. Gwyther, of Manchester. On Wednesday evening, June 30th, the jubilee tea party was held in the handsome and spacious schoolroom opposite the chapel, which was twice filled by the members of the congregation and their friends. The tables were gratuitously and elegantly furnished by sixty ladies connected with the place. After tea the company adjourned to the chapel, which was filled to overflowing. Thos. Barnes, Esq., late M.P. for the borough, took the chair, surrounded by the following ministers:—Rev. Robert Best, the pastor, Revs. W. H. Davison, H. H. Chettle, and Jas. Hargreaves, Superintendents of the Wesleyan Circuits; N. Bishop, Wesleyan New Connexion; Jas. Rylands, Baptist; J. Clelland, Presbyterian; A. Wolfende, Methodist Free Church; G. D. M'Gregor, and W. Knox, of Farnmouth; J. Eastmead, of Tylsley; Jas. Gregory, of Thornton; Henry W. Parkinson, of Rochdale; Rd. slate, of Preston; W. Roaf, of Wigan; John Brown, B.A., of Manchester; and Wm. Roseman, of Bury. Wm. Holt, Esq., of Leeds, presided at the organ. After the chairman had narrated the agreeable hours he had spent in the sanctuary, and the impressions there made on his mind in early days, the Rev. R. Best gave a history of the formation and congregation, both of which had been doubled during his six years' pastorate. Suitable and powerful addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Roaf, slate, Parkinson, Roseman, M'Gregor, and Brown.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Spring-hill College commenced on Monday week, when an address was delivered at Ebenezer Chapel, Steelhouse-lane, by the Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Wolverhampton, to the students who are about to leave the college and enter the Congregational ministry. Their names are—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Goward, and Mr. Allen. There was a very full attendance at the chapel; amongst those present being the Revs. J. A. James, R. W. Dale, R. D. Wilson, and J. K. Stallybrass; Alderman Manton, Mr. H. Wright, &c. The address was preceded by singing and prayer, and also by the propounding of certain questions to the students by the Rev. J. A. James, to which lengthy but suitable replies were read. The annual meeting of the trustees and subscribers was held in the Theological Lecture-room at the College, Moseley, on Tuesday week. Alderman Manton was called upon to preside. The Chairman opened the proceedings, and then called on the Rev. Mr. Dale to read the report. This document referred to the recent changes in the professorial department. Professor Watts had been connected with the college from its commencement, and Professor Rogers almost as long. They had stood by it through evil report and good report. The report then passed on to refer to the steps which the Board of Education had deemed it necessary to take in consequence of these resignations. It observed that the Theological chair had not been re-filled, but should no professor be appointed before the commencement of next session a beloved and distinguished friend, whose solid learning and long career of ministerial usefulness had won for him the esteem of all their churches, had consented to superintend the dogmatic theology;—the Rev. J. A. James had promised to instruct the class from time to time in pastoral duties; and the Rev. R. W. Dale had consented to undertake the logic, philosophy, and Homiletics. The Board of Education reported that the session of 1857-1858, was opened in September last. In that month three new students were received into the College, and two others at Christmas. Four students took their B.A. degree in October, and two had just passed their M.A. examination. Mr. Goward, who had greatly distinguished himself at the University, had acceded to the request of the Committee to become assistant tutor. The total income from all sources for the current account in the previous year was 2,237*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the present year 2,099*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, being a falling off to the amount of 137*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; but these figures failed to represent the real contrast

between the two years, which was in reality far less advantageous than it seemed. Relative to the new college account, the committee stated that 2,850*l.* had been paid to the builder, making a total of 14,050*l.*; to the architect, 150*l.*, making a total of 800*l.*; and one or two other smaller amounts. The present debt to the bank had been increased to 6,068*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, a sum which it was impossible for the committee to contemplate without anxiety and grave concern. It was probable that this heavy debt of not less than 7,000*l.* might be reduced by between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*, leaving a debt of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* on the new college. The report concluded with some remarks of a general character, on the importance of the college, particularly at a time of religious revival in this country. The Rev. J. A. James moved the adoption of the report and the statement of accounts; he particularly impressed upon ministers in the town the great importance of assisting them by means of congregational collections from time to time. Mr. Reading seconded the motion. The motion was put and carried unanimously. The Rev. R. D. Wilson next proposed a motion to the effect that the Rev. J. A. James should be requested to write to the different English colonies, with a view of pointing out to the resident ministers the advantages offered by the college for the education of their children. He stated that his congregation in Wolverhampton would for the present guarantee a contribution of 50*l.* per annum. The Rev. R. Hall seconded the proposition, which was approved of *nem. con.* The treasurer having been re-appointed, and a vote of thanks having, on the motion of Mr. Christian, seconded by Mr. Hollingsworth, been accorded to the Rev. J. A. James, and the ministers associated with him in the Midland Counties, for securing collections on behalf of the college during the year, and to the financial secretary for the efficient discharge of his duties, the company adjourned to the dining hall, where a liberal collation had been provided for their entertainment. At the conclusion of the repast the remainder of the business was disposed of. In the evening the visitors and students met in the library, when interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. J. Brown, on "The Influence of a Life;" by the Rev. W. F. Hurndall, of Worcester, on "Specially Practical Elements in College Life;" and by the Rev. R. W. Dale, on "The Power of the Pulpit."

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The sixty-sixth annual meeting of this association was held at Marden on 6th and 7th July. Sermons were preached by the Rev. J. B. Lister, of Lewisham, and by the Rev. J. Spence, D.D., of London. During the morning business session, it was reported that new chapel had been opened during the year at Folkestone, Cranbrook, and Lewisham, and that two were about to be built at Woolwich and Erith: the districts were re-arranged; and grants were voted to different places on the faith that increased liberality would be manifested during the ensuing year. At the afternoon session, the Rev. J. Ross read a prayer on the *Weekly Offering*; after which it was resolved, "That a meeting be called in each district at an early period, to consist of the deacons and delegates of the congregational churches in the district, to consider the subject of congregational finance, and that the Rev. J. Ross be requested to attend for the purpose of expounding the principle and practice of the *Weekly Offering*." It was also announced that, in order to excite increased interest and liberality, and to promote the greater efficiency of the association, one gentleman had offered 20*l.* a year provided nine others would contribute a like amount; and that two other gentlemen had responded to this, by promising a like contribution, on condition that 500*l.* a year be raised. At the public meeting reports were presented by the district secretaries showing the healthy and prosperous condition of some churches, but a stationary and even declining condition of others. Addresses were delivered by the secretary on the state of the denomination in the country; by the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., of Tunbridge Wells, on the revival of religion in America; and by the Rev. J. Pulling, of Deptford, on prayer. In the course of the first address it was shown that, in 1851, there were 30,000 persons who could attend a place of worship at one time, for whom sittings were not provided by any religious denomination; that 180,000 persons who could, if they would, attend a place of worship during some part of the Lord's-day, absented themselves altogether; that the position of Congregationalism in the country was considerably below the average position occupied by it throughout the whole country; and that the denomination had not kept pace with the increase of population during the last thirty years. On these and other statistics an appeal was based for increased activity. The attendance of ministers and friends was excellent; the services, meetings, contributions, and arrangements were highly satisfactory.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, PRESTON, was opened for worship on Thursday, July 1st. The first service was inaugurated by a prayer meeting and an address by the pastor, the Rev. F. Bugby. At eleven o'clock the chapel was nearly filled with a most respectable congregation. The Rev. W. F. Burchall, of Rochdale, offered up prayer and read a portion of Scripture, after which the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Sheffield, delivered an excellent discourse from Rev. x. 7. The Rev. T. Davies, Independent minister, offered up the concluding prayer. A dinner took place shortly after the above service in the schoolroom below the chapel, when about ninety persons sat down to dine. After dinner the meeting was addressed by the Revs. F. Bugby, J. E. Giles, W. F. Burchall, C. Williams, T. Davies, and J. Guttridge. In the evening the chapel was crowded. The Rev. C. Williams opened the service by prayer

and reading a portion of the Scriptures, after which the Rev. H. S. Brown, of Liverpool, delivered a most practical discourse, founded upon the 1 Cor., xiii, 4-8. On the following Sunday, July 4th, the Rev. A. Mursell, of Manchester, preached three times; in the morning in the new chapel, and afternoon and evening in the theatre. The chapel was well filled in the morning, and the theatre was crowded at both services—there being not less than 1,500 persons at each service. The collections on the Thursday and Sunday amounted to 160*l.* The chapel forms a prominent and beautiful object in one of the main streets, and has been erected from the designs of Messrs. Hibbert and Rainford, of Preston, and will seat upwards of 500 persons. At present there is but one gallery for the singers and organ, but the design is so adapted, externally and internally, that at any future time another and a larger one may be constructed. In the rear of the chapel are vestries and a staircase to the gallery. The seats are open, and the roof is of open framing. The painted windows are glazed in figured enamelled glass, with coloured borders, and the wheel windows in plain enamelled glass, intersected with coloured glass in geometrical patterns. The baptistry and reading-desk are at the north end. Beneath the chapel are schools for boys and girls, twelve feet high, divided by a moveable screen, and with separate entrances. Attached to the schools are yard, cloak-rooms, and other conveniences. The chapel and schools are heated with hot water. There is a tower on the south side of the building in which there will be an illuminated clock, which will be a great public advantage, being contiguous to the railway. The design of the building is, in point of style, of no recognised type. It will, probably, be claimed as a step in the right direction by the advocates of the Neo-Gothic movement. The total expenses of the building and land will be near 5,000*l.*

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the students and friends of this institution was held on Wednesday morning at the Broadmead Chapel. After singing and prayer, an able essay was read by Mr. Moses, one of the senior students, on "Christian Responsibility." A second essay was to have been read by Mr. Lea, who has just gone out as a missionary to Jamaica, where his uncle, Mr. Knibb, so long and so successfully laboured. The Rev. J. Butterworth, of Abergavenny, then delivered an appropriate address to the students. The Rev. T. W. Gotch read the annual report, which stated that during the year a somewhat unusually large number of students had left the College. Of the five senior students, Mr. John Davis had accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Neath; Mr. Edward Mills is placed over the church at Oswestry; Mr. W. Burton over that at Berwick-on-Tweed; and Mr. E. H. Davies over that at Ross. Mr. Thomas Lea, a student in his third session, having received an invitation from the Baptist Church at Stewart's Town, Jamaica, has been allowed by the committee to leave the college, in order to labour in that island, a sphere for which he appears to be peculiarly fitted. Mr. H. E. Sturmer, a student, who matriculated with honours in the London University, in his second session, last July, was allowed by the committee to accept the urgent invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Worcester. Mr. Philip Gast, also in his second year, the committee, finding from the reports of the tutors and from himself that he was not likely to gain any adequate benefit from remaining longer in the College, had been allowed to retire. Mr. G. W. Humphreys is now about to take charge of the church at Merthyr Tydfil; Mr. W. Bull is now pastor of the church at Sutton-in-the-Elms; Mr. Fifield is settled at Grampound; and with regard to Mr. S. B. Bevan and Mr. T. Edwards, both of whom proceeded from the College to Scotland, the former is now settled at Truro, the latter at Harlow. In addition to the twelve students who are still remaining in the College, nine have been received for the usual term of probation. The committee report from the tutors that the public services of the students at the various village stations, and in supplying the place of neighbouring, and sometimes of distant ministers, continue to be held in estimation, and also that their studies have in general been pursued with regularity and diligence. The income of the present year has not been equal to the expenditure by 114*l.*, and the debt owing to the treasurers amounts, consequently, to 148*l.* This, however, arose from the diminution of legacies and donations, for the congregational collections had considerably increased. The Rev. T. S. Crisp, Principal of the College, and Mr. Gotch, gave in their reports, which were very satisfactory; and the customary vote of thanks and resolutions were then passed.

Correspondence.

THE MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you allow me a short space in your next issue to reply to the letter of "Herbert S. Skeats," which, however, I should not do, had he not introduced other matters than those contained in my letter, and which, together with his notice of those matters, confirms me in the opinion that on the subject of State education Mr. Skeats does not deal fairly with his opponents.

1. As to his summing up of the positions assumed in his pamphlet, as I cannot now discuss them, I will merely say that if any candid man will take the five counts and cross-examine the witnesses, he will certainly find a verdict of *not proven*.

2. Mr. Skeats replies to my charge that he created a false impression as to the lateness of his information, by writing at the time he did, by giving an explicit statement of the date of the blue-book he used, and denying

that he had any knowledge of the new minutes till I wrote. This statement Mr. Skeats should have made in the introduction of his pamphlet, for explain now as he pleases, the readers of it and the review in your paper of April 28th certainly would get the false impression I mentioned.

3. Mr. Skeats says "Mr. Hay's second charge is that I unfairly mutilated a passage in Mr. Temple's report on the training colleges, and in stating professedly on Mr. Temple's authority that the training colleges had been supplied in *enormous excess* I said what was *directly untrue*." What I said was this:—"He (Mr. Skeats) says that, which, contrasted with Mr. Temple's testimony, is directly untrue." Now when Mr. Skeats italicises some passages from Mr. Temple to make the most of them, and ignores what I quoted in my last letter, which states that the supply of training colleges had a *little outrush* the supply of students, I ask, am I not justified in saying that the statement about *enormous excess* "professedly on Mr. Temple's authority" is untrue. Perhaps Mr. Skeats overlooked this, but if so it was a culpable negligence, and he will have to be far more careful ere thoughtful readers will trust his statements. It seems that my letter has forced Mr. Skeats to notice Mr. Temple's recorded opinion as to the *temporary nature* of the college difficulties, but even this he does not fairly deal with, but tries to create the impression that it is only the opinion of a *warm partisan*, and not correct. That opinion was correct, for even in the report Mr. Skeats quoted from, Mr. Temple spoke of the prospects of the training institutions as being then brightening, and in the present year's issue of reports is the passage I quoted in my last, affirming that the *danger has completely passed away*. Again, though in general terms, Mr. Temple speaks of the crisis as affecting the training institutions under his inspection, yet he expressly says that the "grievous embarrassment" belonged to several of the smaller ones. Again, Mr. Skeats wishes his readers to think that the increase of 160 students every year cannot be expected to fill any colleges. Why, Sir, it would take two of the largest colleges to be built every year to accommodate them. And as the Borough-road and other old institutions never have been lacking students, it follows that the whole of the increase must go to fill those where there was room, and even to require more room, *which is the fact*.

4. Mr. Skeats very briefly notices my third charge against his pamphlet, and that to mis-state it. I did not say that Mr. Cook's opinion was "that the decreasing ages of children at school is a strong argument in favour of Government education;" but I quoted from Mr. Cook to show that the same evil exists in schools not under inspection to a greater extent than in Government schools, and hence the assumption that it arises from other causes, and the argument that in Government schools some check is applied to it while in others it is unchecked. Will Mr. Skeats supply statistics to disprove this, for till he does so intelligent readers will believe Mr. Cook before his unsupported theories.

5. I have said in my last that "the Government system fosters voluntary efforts for education," and I gave figures to show that under Government inspection the voluntary subscriptions to many schools had largely increased. Mr. Skeats would have us believe that this was *despite* the Government help. But I say (and so will any careful truth-seeker) that it is *because* Government in granting its aid insists on local subscriptions in proportion, and that when a school is in work under inspection, the neighbours are stimulated to extend its usefulness by supplying it with more funds.

6. Mr. Skeats uses for an illustration a statement that is not a fact. He says, "There was an excess in school accommodation for nearly a quarter of a million of children." I do not quarrel with the round numbers, but with the exact one used in the pamphlet and the use made of them. The number of children in the schools built is not correctly stated in the Government returns, because they do not profess to state it at all. The returns of money spent in the eighteen years is a correct total, and the number of children in inspected schools now is correct; but all the schools to which a building grant was made are not now under inspection, and hence there are numbers to be added to the returns of children, or sums to be deducted from the account of expenditure, before the proportions are correct. But supposing they are correct; is it waste of money, either private or national, when building a new school to have regard to the future *certain wants* of an increasing population? Do we not so with every public building? But take a specific case. I know a school which cost some 1,400/-, and which will accommodate some 220 children. Was it unnecessary expenditure because for some years of its existence there have been but 170 on the books? We think not.

I have thus far confined myself to a rectification of the statements of Mr. Skeats on education; but he accuses me of want of politeness, and talks condescendingly about "literary etiquette." Now, Sir, I have no wish to be uncourteous, but I know I have spoken plainly the truth of Mr. Skeats' "Results," and if that is impolite, so be it; but I am sure I shall be pardoned by your readers for declining to take lessons on politeness from one who tries to raise a laugh at the name of his antagonist, and brags loudly of his own reading. Mr. Skeats to me was as unknown as I was to him before I saw his name in the *Nonconformist*, and I certainly do not feel inclined to set him up now he has told me something of himself, as a standard of anything; and I should be sorry to emerge again from my obscurity to point out the unfairness of such *foul thrusts* as those used by Mr. Skeats; for though I differ on the subject of education from the leading *Voluntaries*, still on religious subjects I am entirely with them, and am sorry to see any deviation from that rigid adherence to truth which mostly characterises the champions of Nonconformity even in their dealings with their opponents.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
ROBERT HAY.

THE "DIAL" NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—A "Disappointed Shareholder" in your paper of last week appears to disapprove of the course I thought best to take at the late general meeting of shareholders; he thinking that I should have consented to no change whatever in the prospectus of the company. It may be expected, therefore, that I should state for his information and the information of other shareholders, my reasons for acting as I did. They are these:—

First. That although I was strongly opposed to any change I had no wish to produce a split in the body of

shareholders, if it were possible to avoid it without the sacrifice of principle, because ruin to the whole thing I thought would follow.

Secondly. I considered that the substituted words retained the spirit and principle of the equality clause, and that as the Church shareholders expressed their satisfaction, adhesion, and future co-operation in case the words were adopted, I felt I should damage the company and not command my principles as a Nonconformist or the spirit of Christianity if I pertinaciously opposed their adoption.

Thirdly. After the circulation of Mr. Kennedy's Paper, the circular of the Board of Directors and Mr. Thomas's letter, in which I was very greatly misrepresented and the shareholders assured that no change was intended, I found a considerable reaction had taken place in the minds of many shareholders, and although I felt that dust had been thrown in their eyes and that after a time probably they would see more clearly, yet I wished to remember their changed views.

Fourthly. The great advantages the Directors had over me by the employment of their agents over the country, their presence at the meeting, &c., &c., gave me no chance of a successful division. I therefore thought it well to secure the spirit of the equality clause and the unanimity of the Shareholders rather than take a course that, in my judgment, would have destroyed the company, preferring to leave that in the hands of those who have, I think, begun it.

The "Disappointed Shareholder" says he could not have voted for my amendment had he been present. Now, I really think he must be under some mistake in saying so. What was my amendment? It was this (leaving the equality clause untouched), this simple addition—"that, with a view to make the national character of the paper more prominent, the columns of the *Dial* shall be open to the full and free discussion of State Religion and State Education." Surely he could not have objected to this! It is, however, to be wished that the question had never been mooted.

I remain, sir, yours truly,
WILLIAM BEAN.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—Your correspondent who subscribes his letter with the words "A Disappointed Shareholder" instead of with his name, seems to have been impressed with the idea that the *Dial* was intended to be a Dissenting paper—a paper which should do daily what the *Nonconformist* does weekly—a paper which should have for its motto "The Separation of Church and State," and so become a sectarian organ for the daily utterance of sectarian opinions. Such, however, was never the intention of its projectors, nor is the realisation of such an idea at all desirable. The *Dial* is not intended to be the organ of any particular sect or denomination, however influential and numerous that sect may be—of such we have enough and far more than enough—but the organ of the nation, and what your correspondent desires, viz., "a bold and honest teacher of the truth, that will make itself heard, let who may be offended at its utterance;" but truth in its great, broad, general principles, not truth seen from only one particular stand point.

That of which your correspondent complains, viz., that the words substituted for those originally in the prospectus are such as "the most unqualified supporter of the State-Church system might most readily adopt," is the very thing which commands for them my approval, as tending to give the proposed journal that nationality of character which not only its projectors and directors, but, as I believe, the immense mass of its shareholders desire for it.

And further, the columns of the *Dial* will ever be open to the consideration and "discussion of all questions, social, political, and ecclesiastical, not in the spirit of class, party, or sect, but according to truth and fact, in the light of equal justice, unwavering honesty, and Christian ethics;" and doubtless, both Churchmen and Dissenters will avail themselves of this openness to ventilate their respective opinions; and as a Dissenter, as firm, honest, and conscientious, I hope, as any of your numerous readers. I feel persuaded that my opinions will have a chance of being more widely known and more widely adopted than they could be by the advocacy of any purely denominational paper, which would be read by very few outside the circle of those whose sentiments it specially advocated.

I have been for several years a subscriber to the *Nonconformist* and am a shareholder in the *Dial*, but prefer signing this with my name rather than with any assumed title.

Hoping my disappointed brother may, on reconsideration, come to the same conclusion as myself,

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

W. HENRY COLLIN.

6, Maze Pond, Borough, July 10, 1858.

P.S. I would suggest that any further letters on this subject should have the real names of the writers attached to them.

[We are not aware that any one wished that the *Dial* should become a "sectarian" newspaper. The separation of Church and State involves principle which may be held alike by Churchman and Dissenter.—ED. *Noncon.*]

NONCONFORMIST SCRUPLES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—As I do not see your valuable paper until rather late, it was only last evening my eye caught the letter of our Chelmsford friend, a "Reader of the *Nonconformist*." But I can scarcely forbear a word thereon.

Now, I fear that sometimes our nonconforming friends are a little prone to false alarms; and, be it observed, it is our Chelmsford friend who uses the word "consecration," not Mr. Alderman Wire. Mr. Wire only said "deposited," and that was the assertion of a simple matter of fact. Indeed, your "Reader" suspects himself, by saying, "If I am unnecessarily scrupulous, tell me so in your reply to correspondents." So far, however, as the writer's judgment goes, our friend is so. Nor is it unfrequently the case, in matters of small casuistry, that the looker-on, in his anxiety to keep all straight, attributes to the actor words he never uttered, and sentiments he never entertained. The writer confesses that looking over the words of the Alderman again, he sees nothing to object to. When the apostle says, "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," we believe that "doing all" may justly include the interesting act of laying the foundation-stone of a building to be used for Divine worship.

We need not, in avoiding *Scylla*, run into *Charybdis*.

If we feel a tropical climate somewhat trying, we should not take a leap to the region of icebergs. And to take another practical view of this thought, the writer has heard angry declamations against Nonconformity receiving aid—voluntarily offered, be it observed—towards certain religious objects from beyond its own pale. He has heard, for instance, a somewhat rude denial of the right of our Sovereign to contribute even spontaneously towards some religious object connected with the Nonconforming body, or of a municipal official so doing. Nor does it appear to the writer that even a monarch is at perfect liberty to so contribute without endangering either our character or our creed. Further, that while undoubtedly the Queen receives State pay, yet she is not to be on that account degraded to the condition of a royal pauper, who has only so much money as Parliament votes her, and no more; and that, therefore, anything she may do, being State-derived, is State-tainted, and, therefore, unfit for our treasury. I confess I judge this to be a stretch of even conscientious nonconformity, and so to be rejected. We have seen remarkable instances of bellicose advocates of peace, sarcastic advocates of scrupulosity, despotic abettors of liberal measures and views; and woe betide the unfortunate individual who dares to think differently from such.

Let us, then, beware of our Nonconformity running to seed. The writer has more than once heard the remark made, that some of our zealous ones *allow* no freedom; they *take* all. In any act, whether ecclesiastical or other, it is time enough to cry out when we are hurt; and I don't think there was any hurt in pronouncing this cornerstone properly deposited, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

MODERATION.

Dorset, July 8th, 1858.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—In one of the leading articles of your last number you speak of the Scotch University Bill as a "Scotch job," and in the *Nonconformist* of the previous week you said, in reference to the same bill, that it was manifest "the Scotch Liberals had been caught napping." Now, I cannot help thinking that you have not sufficiently made yourself acquainted with the general nature of this bill. It is not, in any sense, a party measure, and deserves no more to be called a "Scotch job" than the Oxford University Bill deserved to be called an Oxford job. The Scotch University Bill, which has been so ably conducted by the late Lord Advocate, will be generally and cordially hailed by intelligent Scotchmen of all shades of politics as a sound and valuable measure. Some of its clauses might, perhaps with advantage, be modified or amended, but as a whole it is an admirable bill, and will be of great importance to the interests of University Education in Scotland.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

JAMES SPENCE.

OUR TROOPS.

HOW THEY ARE DISTINGUISHED AND ESTIMATED BY GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—If you deem the enclosed suited to the columns of the *Nonconformist*, I shall feel obliged by your inserting it in your next number, and if you also think a few editorial remarks desirable will you make them?

I wish Mr. Ball or Mr. Salisbury, or some other member, would just ask the Secretary of State, how it happens, that the religious interests of the different troops are so variously estimated, &c.

I think this a good time to moot the question. Let us have, as far as possible, equality, even if we get nothing at all for our work—just as I marry and baptise the people here for nothing, in order that the pampered clergy shall not get the pay. This, you will say, is an odd way in promoting equality—but at present it is the only one feasible here. Yours truly,

Winchester, June 28, 1858.

WM. THORN.

It may not be generally known, that, in the judgment of those presiding over our army, the soldiers who compose it are very differently rated and treated. This is not according to their height, skill in arms, loyalty to our Queen, or courage in conflict; but according to their religious professions—whether Protestants or Catholics, Conformists or Dissenters. It is not shown in their dress, rations, or pay—that would be intolerable and impracticable. But it is done in the only way practicable, without producing a mutiny. The religious instructions of the troops, while in the barracks, or doing garrison duty at home, are differently valued and paid for by the State. For example: The clergyman who preaches to the episcopal soldiers, receives 10s. per man per annum, or in proportion. The clergyman who preaches to the Presbyterian soldiers (including Protestant dissenters of all denominations) receives 7s. 6d. per man per annum. And the clergyman of the Catholic soldiers is paid 5s. per man per annum. Hence, according to this reckoning, a churchman is worth two Catholics, or one Nonconformist and a half! Or the rough country Episcopalian recruit is valued as high as two loyal, accomplished, and valorous Catholics, or as a fine, daring, and loudly lauded highlander and a half.

What reasons the Government may have to assign for such invidious and irritating distinctions, I should like to learn. If some liberal and honourable member of Parliament would ask the Secretary of State for the War Department, possibly reasons might be assigned satisfactory to the house, if not to Nonconforming soldiers, and Nonconforming denominations. I say nothing here about the interests of the Presbyterian or Catholic ministers recognised as Chaplains to the troops in barracks; but about the sectarian principles on which the Government acts in reference to the army at large. I do say, let not the soldiers have to entertain a jealousy, where there should be only equality—and that too in matters of religion, on which many of them are most sensitive and tenacious. I do not complain that the highest pay is too much for ministering to a soldier's spiritual concerns a whole year—nor am I arguing that the least is too low—nor, in fact, do I touch the question about paying for them at all. But if the Government undertakes to pay for the spiritual instruction and church accommodation of their servants, then I do contend, that the pay for each should be alike, whether they attend the parish church, the barrack chapel, or the public sabbath services of the Nonconformist or the Roman Catholic. I have my

suspicious that the troops generally are ignorant of the above distinctions—and think it will be wise in the Government, and well for the service, that the evil should be remedied without delay. Will you, Mr. Editor, do your best to get it done?

June 28, 1858.

AN OFFICER.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

NEW TRIAL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. M'MAHON, in moving that the New Trial in Criminal Cases Bill be read a second time, explained the existing state of the law, and the evils arising therefrom, which it was the object of the bill to remedy. Mr. WALPOLE pointed out objections to the bill, especially to one of the clauses, but did not oppose the second reading. Mr. J. FITZGERALD urged very strongly various objections applicable not merely to the details, but to the principle of the measure. Mr. MILES opposed the bill, and moved to defer the second reading for six months; but the amendment was rejected by 145 to 91.

On the question that the bill be committed, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had voted for the second reading of the bill approving its general principle; but it contained so much that was objectionable that he hoped Mr. M'MAHON would not propose to carry it further this session. Mr. M'MAHON appeared disposed to accept this proposition, but Mr. BOUVERIE opposing the committal of the bill, a division took place upon this question, which was carried in the affirmative by 129 to 112; and the bill was ordered to be committed that day three weeks.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. SHERIDAN moved the second reading of the Insurance and Assurance Institutions Bill. He replied to the objections which he anticipated from the Government, and entered in much detail into the objects and provisions of the bill. In conclusion, he said, if the Government would allow a measure of this kind to be introduced next session, he should not persevere in his motion.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT, on the part of the Government, could not give a pledge to endorse such a bill as the present. A bill, prepared in draught by Mr. Wilson, had been left by the late Government, upon which another bill had been framed by the present, and, although it had been deemed unwise to introduce it this session without a prospect of its passing, it was intended to bring in a measure upon the subject next year. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.

After a short discussion, this amendment was agreed to without a division; so the bill is lost.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

In committee on this bill, on clause 3 being read, Mr. VANCE objected to it on the ground that it involved a power of taxation that would be exercised for the establishment of institutions which were not required by the Protestants of Ireland, and which would, in fact, promote the dissemination of Roman Catholic doctrines. The clause was carried by 157 to 41.

On clause 7, which prescribes the manner in which juvenile offenders shall be dealt with, an amendment was agreed to, on the motion of Lord NAAS, excepting the offence of vagrancy from the operation of the measure, and enabling justices of the peace at petty sessions to act under its provisions. Mr. COGAN moved an amendment, with the view of limiting the operation of the measure to offences which were not first offences. Rejected by 176 to 16.

On the motion of Mr. BLAKE, an amendment was adopted, giving the minimum period for detaining an offender in the reformatory at one instead of two years.

Mr. GROGAN proposed a proviso, enacting that no offender should be directed to be sent to a reformatory unless the sentence passed as a punishment for his offence should be one of imprisonment for fourteen days. Carried by 105 to 42. The house then resumed.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord CAMPBELL, in presenting a petition against the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, said that as his judicial duties would not permit him to be present at the debate on the second reading, he wished now in a single sentence to state that he entirely adhered to the opinions which he had previously expressed in opposition to this measure. He believed it to be inconsistent with the doctrine of our holy religion, and he was thoroughly convinced that it would produce great social evil. He thought, moreover, that it was this year presented in a form more objectionable than it had ever been before, because now Scotland and Ireland were exempted from its operation, and the experiment was to be tried upon England alone.

Lord REDESDALE asked who had charge of the Bill, and when the second reading was to come on? Unless some noble peer owned to its paternity he thought that it ought to be discharged from the orders. No answer was given to this question.

THE JEWS BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee (on recommitment) on this bill, Lord LYNDHURST said, if this bill were read a third time he understood that it was to be sent down to the other house along with the bill of the Commons, and it was confidently expected that the House of Commons would pass the two bills. All the advocates of the measure would be perfectly satisfied, he was sure, with that course of proceeding.

Lord CAMPBELL said this bill had reference only

to the oath in the Oaths Bill, and therefore, if the Oaths Bill did not pass it would be a nonentity. He wished to provide for that contingency, and he earnestly advised the introduction of words to make the bill effectual.

Lord DERBY said, if the two bills were sent down together they would probably both receive the assent of the other house, and consequently this great question would be finally and more or less satisfactorily settled during the present session. The best security for this was, that the two bills should be inseparably connected, and that the passing of one should insure the passing of the other.

In committee the clauses of the bill were agreed to, with some verbal amendments.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved and carried the addition of a clause preventing Jews from advising the Crown in the distribution of ecclesiastical patronage.

On Monday, on the order of the day for considering the report of the reasons to be offered to the House of Commons for persisting in their lordships' amendments to the Oaths Bill, Earl GRANVILLE thought the policy of persisting in these reasons, after having passed Lord Lucan's bill, permitting Jews to sit in Parliament, was very doubtful. Of the reasons themselves three were neither strong nor conclusive, while the others were offensive to the House of Commons, or insulting to those who were now to be admitted to Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY defended the reasons as embodied in the report. They were quite consistent with the course their lordships had taken. They had not changed their opinions on the propriety of admitting Jews to Parliament, but they had, for the sake of conciliation, given a permissive authority to the other house to admit them. It was, therefore, still competent to their lordships to express their reasons for dissenting from the original bill. He would propose, however, to substitute another reason for the fourth in the report, and omit the sixth altogether. This, he hoped, would remove all objections to them.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the course proposed the most singular that could be adopted; with a bill on their table that was really intended to allow Jews to sit in Parliament, they were asked to agree to reasons why they ought not to be allowed to sit there.

Lord MELMERSBURY said that if there had been any concession, it had been made to a political necessity, not a moral conviction. A reply to the House of Commons was required; it had been drawn up by a majority of their lordships' house; and he thought it unusual in a minority to object to reasons so approved.

The Earl of CARLISLE condemned the course of passing the bill and the reasons against it as inconsistent and discreditable. The Earl of HARDWICKE supported the reasons.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY strongly condemned them, as making the concession appear grudging and ungracious. After a few remarks from the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the first, second, and third reasons were agreed to.

The house divided on the reason substituted for the fourth of the report, and the amendment was carried by a majority of eight; the numbers being, contents, 50; non-contents, 42. With this amendment, and the omission of the sixth reason, the report was agreed to.

The Earl of LUCAN moved the third reading of the Jews Bill. Lord DUNNAN divided the house against the motion; there appeared—

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Majority for the third reading —21

Lord REDESDALE proposed to add two clauses, first, that due notice should be given of moving a resolution for the admission of the Jews into either house, and secondly that such motion should only be made once in each session; but eventually withdrew them.

The Earl of HARRINGTON moved that no member of the House of Commons, who should make a loan to a foreign state after his election, should be allowed to sit in Parliament until he should be re-elected, as the interests of such loan contractor might be opposed to his duties as legislator. He also moved that no member of Parliament of the Jewish persuasion should be allowed to vote on any question connected with the interests of the Established Church, or of any Christian sect. The Earl of DERBY opposed the amendment, and urged the noble earl not to press it. It was withdrawn, and the bill passed.

THE INDIA BILL.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, on the order for the third reading of the Government of India (No. 3) Bill, Mr. HANKEY inquired what would be the position of the East India Company, as a chartered company, when the bill passed. Sir E. PERRY pronounced a condemnation of the Council of India as constituted by the bill, expressing his solemn conviction that the whole scheme would not last more than four or five years. Lord PALMERSTON said, retaining his objections to the constitution of the Council, yet, as the bill embodied a great and important principle, he gave his cordial assent to the third reading. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. Hankey, said the bill took away from the East India Company their governing power, but did not touch their rights and functions in other respects. Mr. ROEBUCK uttered a vehement denunciation of the measure, which created, he said, in the Council, a machine that would not work, but would be a stumbling-block in the way. Lord J. RUSSELL did not wish that the Bill should go to a third reading charged with the malediction of Mr. Roebuck, and proceeded to show that the measure had some re-

deeming qualities. At the same time, he said, after experience, it would require revision, and there were great questions connected with the land tenures, the army, the opium and salt tax, and other matters, which would hereafter demand profound consideration. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER congratulated the house on the completion of the bill, and, on the part of the Government, tendered his sincere thanks for the candour with which it had treated a measure which would, in his belief, have a beneficial effect upon the Government of India.

The bill was then read a third time and passed amid considerable cheering.

The bill was read a first time in the Lords on Friday. The second reading is to be taken tomorrow.

THE NEW COLONY IN THE FAR WEST OF AMERICA.

Sir E. B. LYNTON moved the second reading of the Government of New Caledonia Bill, which defines the boundaries of the colony, and authorises her Majesty to provide for the administration of the Government and the establishment of a local Legislature, for a limited period, until 1862.

The Crown of itself could, if it thought proper, make a colony of this district. But the law officers decided, in the case of Vancouver's Island, that no Legislature can be established by the Crown, except an elective assembly and nominative council, and, considering the very imperfect elements for such a constitution at such a moment, considering the ordinary character of gold-diggers, considering that our information as yet is really so scanty that we are at a loss to constitute even a council of the most limited number, I think that most gentlemen will agree that it would not be fair to the grand principle of free institutions to risk at once the experiment of self-government among settlers so wild and miscellaneous, and in a form of society so crude. (Cheers.) As yet the rush of the adventurers is not for land but gold, not for a permanent settlement but for a speculative excursion. And, therefore, here the immediate object is to establish temporary law and order amid a motley inundation of immigrant diggers, of whose antecedents we are wholly ignorant, and of whom perhaps few if any have any intention to become resident colonists and British subjects. But, where you cannot at once establish self-government, all sound political thinkers, all friends to that responsibility which is the element of freedom, will perhaps agree that the next best thing is to establish a Government which shall have as few checks as possible on its responsible functions, which shall possess unhampered what powers we can give it, to secure the respect for recognised authority; which shall be clearly for a limited time, and with the avowed and unmistakeable intention of yielding its sway at the earliest possible period to those free institutions for which it prepares the way, and which it will always henceforth be the colonial policy of this country to effect. (Cheers.) I think that all complicated attempts to construct half-and-half forms of Government for such new societies are unsatisfactory. (Hear.) Therefore I think we had better fix the shortest term for the experiment of a provisional Legislature. (Hear, hear.) With regard to Vancouver's Island, which has already a free constitution, we do not propose to annex that island to the new colony. At the same time the act will empower the Crown to annex Vancouver to New Caledonia if the Legislature of the island intimate that desire by address to the Crown, under such terms and conditions as may be approved.

Both as regarded Vancouver's Island and this more extensive territory of New Caledonia, it was not intended over these colonised districts to renew to the Hudson's Bay Company the license of exclusive trade, which expires next year. The servants of the company would then have in those two colonies no privileges whatever apart from the rest of her Majesty's subjects there. He described the circumstances of the colony, its mineral wealth, its motley population of vagabond gold-diggers, and the necessity of adopting measures for preserving this promising territory from lawlessness and turbulence. He had seen private letters recently from San Francisco, giving an account of the extending excitement prevailing there, and of the number of Americans, of all other foreigners, and of the negroes preparing to start for Fraser's River. In one letter it was stated that 2,000 persons had already left, and 20,000 persons might leave before the end of the summer, if the news continued favourable; but perhaps the news of the flooding of the waters might for a time retard so copious an emigration.

Nothing could be more cruel to immigrants and more dangerous to the peace of the settlement than to give undue favour to any extravagant expectations as to the produce of these goldfields. It is a terrible picture, that of thousands rushing to what is already called the New El Dorado, influenced by avarice and hope, and finding, not wealth, but disappointment and destitution—provisions dear and scanty, and the gold itself meagre in its produce, guarded by flooded rivers and jealous Indians. (Hear.) At present, whatever may be the riches of the discovery, it is fair not to forget the fact that California exported in the first eight months from the discovery of its mine 150,000 ounces of gold-dust, while the largest amount ascertained or conjectured from Fraser's River since 1856 is not more than 1,000 ounces. More rational, if less exciting, hopes of the importance of the colony rest upon its other resources, which I have described, and upon the influence of its magnificent geographical situation on the ripening grandeur of British North America. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that there could be no difference of opinion in the house as to the necessity of taking steps to the establishment of a strong Executive in this new colony, and he thought the bill was calculated to meet the object. He agreed with Sir E. Lytton that it was difficult to overrate its advantages in respect to soil and climate. He believed that Vancouver's Island and the adjacent territory would be occupied by a large, industrious, and flourishing population. He paid tribute to the qualities of Governor Douglas, who had shown great good sense, ability, and sagacity, and he could not but think that we were very fortunate in having

such a public servant to watch over our interests in Vancouver's Island. (Hear, hear.) He did not know why the name of New Caledonia had been selected for this colony. There was a large island in the neighbourhood of Australia belonging to France which bore that name already.

Mr. ROEBUCK warned Sir E. Lytton that, if he wished to stop the introduction of Lynch law into the colony he must introduce civil law, and that could only be done by the aid of a strong body of soldiers.

Mr. WYLD said it was mentioned in "Cox's Travels to the Rocky Mountains," published in 1831, that the territory had been known by the name of New Caledonia for many years. He thought the bill a very excellent commencement of the right hon. baronet's colonial administration.

Mr. ELICE thought the bill would very well answer the purpose in view; but he begged the house not to be led away by the idea of the facility of the operation, or that the colony could be self-supporting.

With respect to the unfortunate Hudson's Bay Company, he could assure hon. members that whatever policy was adopted, would be accepted by them. No lawyer doubted that the grant of territory to the Company by the Crown was valid. The license to trade was given to the company to enable them to maintain peace. They desired no renewal of the license, and it might be withdrawn to-morrow without affecting their position. At the best, it was but a miserable concern, having half a million of capital, on which they divided 10 per cent. They desired only to be treated as the East India Company, and, provided the interests of their shareholders were guarded, they would be only too happy to give their best assistance to carry into effect any policy which might be thought for the general benefit of their territories.

Mr. CHRISTY spoke in favour of the bill, though he had some objection to the geographical arrangements in it, with reference to the boundaries of the new colony.

Lord SANDON recommended Sir E. Lytton to consider well, when the Government was established in the colony, what the price of land should be.

Mr. LOWE approved the introduction of the bill, but was not sanguine as to the success of the colony, apprehending a collision between the whites and the Indians. He objected, as Mr. Labouchere and other members had done, to the name of the new colony.

Mr. WHITE urged attention to the land tenures in the colony, and that it should be made as soon as possible self-sustaining. He had heard Americans capable of forming a judgment on the subject say that they would prefer the possession of the Island of Vancouver to that of California itself, and if he thought that the promotion of the colony would lead to disagreements he would be rather inclined to listen to a proposal on the part of the American Government to purchase it. (No, no.)

The bill was read a second time.

On Monday the house went into committee on the bill. On clause 1 Mr. CHRISTY moved an amendment, making the eastern boundary "the main chain of the Rocky Mountains," and the northern boundary Simpson's River, and the Finlay branch of the Peace River." Sir B. LYTTON did not object to the amendment.

Mr. HOPE suggested that the colony should be called "Pacifica." In reply to Mr. Roebuck, Sir E. B. LYTTON said he had seen Governor Douglas's proclamation. It would appear to be formed upon a misconception of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, which did not justify a blockade of Fraser's River. He thought, however, that great excuse should be made for Governor Douglas in the difficult position in which he was placed. The proposition to call the territory *Pacifica* had not been received with enthusiasm. Respectful consideration would, however, be given to the subject, and possibly the name might be altered. Mr. ROEBUCK recommended that the Indian name should be sought out and adopted in a translated shape. (Hear.) Mr. CHRISTY did not see so much objection to the name. The whole territory had received the name of New Albion from Drake 300 years ago.

The clause was agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses.

THE POLICE IN IRELAND.

Lord NAAS, in moving the second reading of the Police Force (Ireland) Bill, proceeded to show that the objections offered to it were utterly untenable and without foundation, and pointed out the advantages, including reduction of local burdens, which would result from the amalgamation of the two forces, the Dublin metropolitan police with the constabulary, which was the object of the measure. Mr. P. O'BRIEN opposed the bill, and moved to defer the second reading for three months. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 125 to 66, and the bill was read a second time. Upon the question that the bill be committed, the opposition to its progress was renewed by Mr. Cogan, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. P. O'Brien. Mr. GROGAN supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. J. FITZGERALD, who objected that the constabulary was a military force, not calculated to perform the office of police in the metropolitan districts, and, disputing the details given by Lord Naas, he protested against forcing on this bill at so late a period of the session, and against sweeping away an efficient force because it was largely Roman Catholic. Mr. WHITESIDE replied to Mr. FITZGERALD. After a long discussion, which acquired some degree of acrimony from the introduction into it of an extract of a letter from one of the Commissioners of the Dublin Police, the debate was adjourned.

LAW OF CHURCH-RATES.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord ST. LEONARDS rose to call attention to a petition relative

to Church-rates, presented on the 29th of June, from Surbiton. This petition prayed that those who supported a district church should not be called upon to pay Church-rates to the mother church, which they never attended. This was a grievance much complained of, and it deserved the early attention of the Legislature. He hoped the attention of the noble earl at the head of the Government would be turned to this question, and that the very serious grievance of which he complained would ere long be remedied by legislative enactment.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH expressed his satisfaction at seeing this subject taken up by his noble and learned friend. He had adverted to it in the course of the late debate as one of the practical evils involved in the existing state of the law, and he should rejoice to see any ambiguity that might be found in the present act of Parliament removed. He believed that if this evil were remedied it would go far to remove much of the hostility to Church-rates that now existed. (Hear.)

Lord PORTMAN thought it was exceedingly desirable to alter the present state of the law, by which the bishop and the patron of a parish could give to a district church the Church-rates belonging to the mother church within the district. This was not done directly but indirectly, and there could not be a greater injustice. He concurred with his noble and learned friend in hoping that the noble earl at the head of the Government would seriously consider this question. It was worthy of notice, that in a recent report on spiritual destitution, Dr. Hook made use of very emphatic language in reference to this matter, observing that—"The revolution under Blandford's Act was proceeding at such a rate that it was high time something should be done." (Hear, hear.) It was high time this Church-rate question was settled. He hoped before the end of the session to follow the example which had been set by the noble and gallant earl opposite (Lord Lucan.) The noble and gallant earl, as an outsider, had settled one great question, and he (Lord Portman) as an outsider would endeavour to settle another great question. (Hear, hear.) He would endeavour to bring in a bill on this subject; but if it should be found that there was not time sufficiently to mature a measure, he hoped to be able at least to shadow forth to the noble earl at the head of the Government some scheme which would be satisfactory to all parties. (Hear, hear.)

The subject then dropped.

In the Commons, on Friday, Sir J. TRELAWNY inquired whether the Government proposed to fix a period for the termination of the session without recommending Parliament to adopt a measure for the abolition of Church-rates? A noble lord in another place, during the course of a recent discussion, had used language which plainly showed that in his opinion it was absolutely necessary to alter the law of Church-rates with the view of exempting dissenters, and the Home Secretary in that house had expressed precisely similar views. Under these circumstances, when it was considered that the whole sum required did not really amount to more than 75,000*l.* a year, he thought the Government were bound to legislate, before the session terminated, for what they admitted to be a grievance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he was not prepared to say upon the part of the Government that it was their intention to introduce in the course of the present session any measure with that object; but he must at the same time be permitted to state, notwithstanding certain observations which had fallen from the hon. baronet, that her Majesty's Ministers did not relinquish the hope of settling the question of Church-rates, and that they would take the earliest opportunity after the re-assembling of Parliament to ask the opinion of the Legislature upon a bill which they would introduce, in the hope and belief that it would be accepted as a satisfactory solution of a long-controverted subject. (Hear.)

PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES. WHO IS TO PAY?

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. COX moved a resolution that the cost of the purification of the river Thames in the vicinity of the metropolis should be borne by the Consolidated Fund and the metropolitan ratepayers in equal proportions. The motion was seconded by General THOMPSON, and opposed by Mr. BENTINCK, who contended that the house would not be justified in sanctioning such a proposition, and that every member, besides the metropolitan members, who voted one shilling from the Consolidated Fund for this object would inflict a direct wrong upon his own constituency. Sir G. LEWIS objected that the motion, although not a direct contravention, was an evasion of the orders of the house, under which the previous consent of the Crown was requisite, as well as a vote in a committee of supply. The SPEAKER said that the resolution, if adopted, would lead to no practical result, as it would be necessary to proceed *de novo* in a committee of supply. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he hoped the house would accede to the suggestion of Sir G. Lewis, as it was the intention of the Government speedily to introduce a measure relating to the purification of the Thames. Mr. GLADSTONE concurred in this recommendation. Lord J. MANNERS said, the right hon. gentleman had stated that the Government were prepared, not with a plan but with a measure, which they desired to introduce at the earliest possible moment. After some further discussion, Mr. COX offered to withdraw his motion, but, the offer being resisted, the motion was put and negatived.

SCIENCE AND ART.

Prior to going into committee of supply Mr. BLAKE called attention to the course pursued by the Departments of Science and Art in prematurely

diminishing, in some instances, the allowance to provincial schools. The vote proposed to be granted by Parliament for these departments had now reached upwards of 80,000*l.*; but the lion's share of that sum was absorbed by the Museum and other institutions at Kensington, while the claims of the country schools were comparatively neglected.

Mr. ADDERLEY said, that as regarded the change in the mode of bestowing grants, he could only say that it had been of the greatest advantage. Experience had proved that the voluntary system was much preferable to the old principle of subsidies, and the new system had reduced the expense per head from 4*l.* to 13*s.*, while the education had improved, and the number of students had been multiplied to a most considerable extent.

Mr. CONINGHAM felt the greatest distrust of State grants for such purposes.

On the vote of 83,730*l.* for the department of education, science, and art, Mr. HOPE said that the museum at Kensington had sprung from the scheme of building a national gallery at Kensington, which to the satisfaction of every one had been abandoned. He complained, however, that those means of instruction which were within the reach of the poorer classes of the metropolis had been rendered inaccessible by being moved to Brompton. Mr. COWPER said that the primary object of the museum at South Kensington had been to improve the art education of the working classes, and not to deal with the higher branches of art. Mr. BLAKE was prepared to assert that the self-supporting system in Ireland had been a complete failure, and had proved so in Cork, in Belfast, and in Waterford. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the item of 52,380*l.* for schools of art and science should be disallowed. Mr. CARDWELL bore testimony that the subsidised schools afforded a result which was so unsatisfactory that, if such a result from the other arrangement was to be expected, he would be prepared to vote for the omission of the whole vote. But at the present day there were schools of navigation conducted on the voluntary system in every seaport town throughout the country, and he hoped that the house would not consent to revert to the old system of subsidised schools.

Lord ELCHO said he condemned the taking out of a spirit and beer license for the institution at Kensington.

It might be said that visitors to that place required something of *renaissance* or revival in the shape of ginger-beer, spirits, porter, or tobacco—(a laugh)—but if they were for that reason to make a publican of Mr. Cole, they ought also to do the same for Sir William Hooker at Kew—(laughter)—whose visitors had a greater distance to travel, and must therefore be supposed to stand in greater need of those comforts. If these institutions were to be converted into public-houses, in order to render them more attractive, why not go a step further and take out a dancing license next year? (Laughter.)

Mr. WILSON said there was a beautiful national gallery standing empty in Edinburgh.

Mr. ADDERLEY said that the whole vote amounted to 83,000*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* was in round numbers the increase upon the vote of last year for the same object. The portion which went to Kensington and Jermyn-street was about 70,000*l.*, the remaining 13,000*l.* being applied for the benefit of the local institutions of Edinburgh, Dublin, and other places. A considerable portion of the increase this year occurred upon the item for Kensington, which was 55,000*l.* altogether. The increase was caused by purchases, and by a rise in the salaries, granted in accordance with the report of a commission.

The discussion on the vote was resumed at the evening sitting. Mr. DILLWYN objected to the increase which the vote this year presented over that of the last, and complained that they had no sufficient guarantee that the money was beneficially laid out, or that science and art were properly taught by the department. He moved to reduce the vote by the sum of 9,045*l.* 8*s.*

Mr. BLACK, Mr. CONINGHAM, and Mr. PEASE spoke in favour of the vote; and Mr. DILLWYN, finding the feeling of the house against him, withdrew the amendment. Mr. WILLIAMS expressed a hope that the sum now asked for would be the maximum of the vote. Mr. ADDERLEY could not promise that the vote should not show some small increase in future years, but he was inclined to regard it as very near its maximum at present. Mr. W. EWART was glad to hear the statement of the right hon. gentleman, because it was conformable to the original design of these schools.

Mr. MCCARTHY thought that other places in Ireland—Cork for example—should receive a portion of the grants as well as Belfast.

The vote was agreed to.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

On the motion on Friday that the house adjourn to Monday a great many questions were put to Government.

Mr. W. EWART asked whether any measures were in contemplation for creating a Department of Justice for the promotion of useful legislation, the supervision of passing bills, and other objects, in conformity with a resolution of the house.

Mr. C. FORSTER called attention to the inconvenience of protracting the session during the summer months, and asked whether the Government was prepared to make any arrangement with a view of remedying such inconvenience for the future.

Mr. BLACKBURN asked if any decision had yet been come to on the subject of granting compensation to indigo planters and other British settlers in India whose property had been destroyed by the rebels.

Lord ELCHO called attention to the clothing and

ammunition of the troops in India, and put questions relative thereto to the Secretary for War. General PEEL gave all the explanation in his power to Lord Elcho, stating that with regard to what may have happened to the troops after their arrival in India he had received no report, nor any complaint.

Lord STANLEY, in reply to Mr. Blackburn's inquiry, stated that in December last instructions had been sent to the Governor-General of India to procure evidence respecting claims of the kind referred to, and as soon as it could be obtained to appoint a commission to investigate them, and a commission had accordingly been appointed. He gave some additional explanations regarding the subjects of Lord Elcho's inquiry.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said he could not state the reason why the predecessors of the present Government had taken no steps to carry out the resolution, but he had not hitherto been furnished with any satisfactory definition of the duties of the proposed Department of Justice. He could not therefore ask the House of Commons for a vote. When furnished with such definition, he should be ready to act in accordance with the resolution. To Mr. Forster's question, after explaining the probable reason for the meeting of Parliament at the commencement of the year, he replied that the Government were ready to discuss the subject of an autumnal session, when brought under the consideration of the house, in an impartial temper next year, but he suggested that there were valid objections to an immediate change.

Lord J. RUSSELL, as a general question, believed that it would be an improvement if Parliament met in autumn. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "No, no.")

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

On the vote of 223,000*l.* for public education in Ireland there was a long discussion. Mr. CHARLES BUXTON took a survey of the state of education in Ireland, and complained that the pledge enforced by the National Society upon patrons as a condition of receiving help—that no child should receive religious teaching to which its parents objected—shut out something like 100,000 children from the benefit of being educated in the National Schools. The object for which the pledge was established—the combined education of Protestant and Catholic children—has not been accomplished; and the pledge, though potent for evil, is impotent for good. Mr. MAGUIRE, admitting that the education conferred by the National Society is a "priceless blessing," discovered in its working a tendency to undermine the faith of the Roman Catholic children, and objected to the numbers of Protestants as compared with Roman Catholics who constitute the board. The administration of the board was defended by Mr. Sergeant DEASY, who said he would support it with all its defects until some better system is established. He could not join in the accusations brought against it by Mr. Maguire. Mr. LEFROY, on behalf of the Church Education Society, said that all they asked was that in every school where the Bible was taught the National Board should, without asking any question, allow a portion of the grant. Mr. LABOUCHERE said that 600,000 children are enjoying the inestimable benefits of a sound education under the present system. The House of Commons must not halt between two distinct systems of education for Ireland. They must either maintain the existing mixed system in all its essential features, or adopt the separate system which prevailed in England, and, for his own part, he believed the former was that which was best adapted to the wants of the Irish people.

Mr. WALPOLE said he never would do anything to disturb the principles of the National system of education. If it were possible to devise a scheme by which those who did not now participate in the grant should be able to do so for the future, he would never propose any modification which should interfere either with the rights of conscience or with parental control.

Mr. HORSMAN said he was glad to hear that the Government would assent to no modifications of the present system which would interfere with the rights of conscience and parental authority. He hoped it would be understood that, so far from an exclusion of the Scriptures being made a condition, great pains had been taken to encourage the patrons of the schools in allowing the Scriptures to be read at reasonable hours, the only limitation being the 15th rule, which declared that patrons, managers, and teachers should not induce children to attend religious instruction contrary to the wishes of their parents.

Mr. GROGAN complained that the Protestants of Ireland did not receive all the advantage which they were entitled to.

Mr. WILLIAMS called the attention of the committee to the very large amount in the vote for agricultural education. No doubt that kind of education was of great use to the landed proprietors, but they should pay for it themselves.

The vote was then agreed to, as were the following:—680*l.* for the Commissioners of Education in Ireland; 3,654*l.* for the University of London; and 7,510*l.* 3s. 4d. for universities in Scotland.

THE BELFAST THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS.

On the vote of 2,500*l.* for the salaries of theological professors, &c., at Belfast, Mr. F. CROSSLEY moved that the chairman should report progress. Eventually the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. BAXTER said, that having last week taken the sense of the house against voting money to theological professors in Scotland, he was quite consistent in supporting the amendment of the hon. member for Halifax, which would reduce the amount of this vote

to the sum required for retiring allowances. Two of the professors for whom this vote was intended had only four students, and only taught one hour a-day. These rich persuasions were fully able to support their own schools.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL admitted the consistency of the hon. member for Montrose, but defended the vote on the ground that it was founded upon an arrangement which was come to when Sir R. Peel founded the Queen's Colleges and suppressed the academical institution at Belfast, in which the Presbyterians had previously educated the young men intended to enter the ministry of their Church. Under these circumstances he trusted Parliament would not now interfere with the definitive arrangement which had been entered into with the General Assembly.

Mr. PEASE supported the amendment.

Mr. BLACK said he had voted against all grants for theological purposes; and if the house would get rid of them entirely it would be a great saving of time. If the object was to teach divinity, he would ask were they to teach Presbyterianism, Unitarianism, or the Roman Catholic religion? (Hear, hear.) He should like to know of what religion they were. (Laughter.)

The committee divided:

For the vote ...	122
Against it ...	34—88

The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 300*l.* for the Royal Hibernian Academy, Lord HADDO, Mr. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, and others, objected that living models should be paid for out of the public money. It demoralises the humbler classes of society. It was proposed to reduce the vote by 280*l.*; but the motion was negatived by 148 to 24.

SUPPLY.

The House of Commons at a morning sitting on Monday went into committee of supply. Mr. Fitzroy in the chair. The following votes were agreed to:—16,474*l.* for the National Gallery; 559*l.* for magnetic observations abroad, &c.; 500*l.* for the Royal Geographical Society; 1,000*l.* for the Royal Society; 4,050*l.* for the civil establishments at Bermuda; 6,878*l.* for ecclesiastical establishments in the British North American provinces; 3,388*l.* for the Indian department in Canada; 24,728*l.* for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., of the West Indian colonies; 20,550*l.* for the salaries of stipendiary justices, &c., in the West Indian colonies; 10,235*l.* for the civil establishments on the Western Coast of Africa; 7,227*l.* for St. Helena; 950*l.* for Heligoland; 4,376*l.* for the Falkland Islands; 6,021*l.* for Labuan.

On the vote of 10,000*l.* being proposed for Hong Kong, Mr. J. WILSON remarked that a similar sum was voted last year expressly on account of the expenses incurred by the Colonial Treasury in consequence of the proceedings of the Imperial Government in the waters of China. He objected now to this vote which was to be applied to strictly local purposes. Lord STANLEY said that this was no new arrangement and was connected with the promotion of their political and military relations in China. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 20,000*l.* for the extraordinary expenses of the missions and embassies abroad, Mr. WISE moved the reduction of the vote on the ground that 180,000*l.* had been allowed for the annual expenditure of the diplomatic service on the express understanding that there would be no extra charge. Amendment rejected by 85 to 58. Mr. WISE then moved the reduction of the vote by the sum of 5,000*l.* Rejected by 81 to 69.

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

On the vote of 39,400*l.* for Nonconforming and other ministers in Ireland,

Mr. BAXTER said that this vote was nothing more nor less than a political bribe to the religious denominations which received it, and Lord Castlereagh had acknowledged that it was a means of making the relations between those bodies and the State more pleasant. (A laugh.) It formerly appeared under the head of secret service money; and there could be no doubt that its effect was to dry up the sources of voluntary liberality among the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland. It had been admitted by an eminent member of that body that they were the most "beggarly denomination in Christendom." The Free Church of Scotland was a much poorer community than the Ulster Presbyterians, and yet since the disruption in Scotland that Church had, by the voluntary efforts of its members, raised no less a sum than 4,500,000*l.*, without any support from the State. Moreover, he entirely objected to the principle of these endowments, and he begged therefore to move that this vote be disallowed with the exception of the sum of 366*l.*—the item for the widows and orphans of ministers of the Synod of Ulster.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN was willing to vote for any measure having for its object the removal of all religious establishments, but could not support a proposal based on the narrow spirit of hostility to any one class of religionists in particular.

Mr. GILPIN was an enemy to all religious endowments, and could not, therefore, vote for the present one. This beggarly pittance compromised the independence and impeded the usefulness of the body which condescended to accept it.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL admitted the consistency of the hon. member for Montrose in resisting all State grants for religious purposes, but submitted that the fair way to raise that question was not by

seeking to lop off any isolated vote in any particular year, but by bringing forward a general motion, laying down a rule applicable to all such endowments. The mode in which this grant was administered had operated as an inducement to Presbyterian congregations in Ireland to build places of worship, in the expectation that a portion of the ministers' salaries would be contributed by the State. The interests created under that system ought to be dealt with in an equitable manner, no matter what might be thought of the abstract principle of endowments. This system existed long before Lord Castlereagh was born, the first grantor of the *Regium Donum* having been William III. The great majority of the congregations in the rural districts of Ulster laboured under a degree of poverty which rendered it impossible for them, if unsuited, to maintain their ministers in a manner befitting their station and profession. The efforts made by the Free Church of Scotland were one of the marvels of the present century, and would be told to its honour as long as the history of that country lasted. But those efforts were the fruit of a religious movement which had convulsed a whole country, and to which the case of the Presbyterians in the north of Ireland presented no analogy. The Presbyterians in Ulster were too firmly attached to their principles to surrender the smallest jot of their independence for a grant infinitely larger than this.

Mr. F. CROSSLEY opposed the vote, which he said was the only grant for the support of religious congregations coming under the annual review of Parliament.

Mr. W. J. FOX animadverted on the inconsistency of the State distributing this grant between Trinitarians and Unitarians, thereby providing these rival theologians with powder and shot to fire at each other. (A laugh.) The Solicitor-General was right in stating that this system led to chapels being erected which would not otherwise be built; because the parties knew how to manage matters so as to get hold of the largest part of the vote. The consequence was, that the number of chapels increased without any corresponding increase in the number of worshippers to fill them. (A laugh.) He saw no reason why the friends of the voluntary principle should not attack the minor grievance simply because they could not reach the monster one, of which grants like this were the outposts.

In reply to a question from Mr. Evans, Lord NAAS explained that the distribution of this grant was governed by very stringent rules to guard against abuse.

Mr. CHEETHAM and Mr. BLACK severally opposed the vote.

Sir W. DUNBAR supported it, intimating, however, that if the grant had been a new one he should have objected to it.

The committee divided, and the numbers were—

For Mr. Baxter's motion ...	65
Against it ...	163

Majority against ... —110

Mr. GILPIN moved that the sum of 346*l.* 3s. 4d., the increase arising upon the vote of last year on account of new congregations, be expunged.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL must resist this motion on the same ground as that on which he had opposed the reduction moved by the hon. member for Montrose. The sum proposed to be struck out was for the new congregations who had been induced to build their chapels on the understanding that they would share in this grant.

The committee divided, and the numbers were:—

For the reduction of the vote ...	69
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Against it ...	147
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Majority against ... —78

The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 7,400*l.* for the General Board of Health, Mr. DUNCOMBE complained that the committee were asked to vote a whole year's salary for five months' work to the Board of Health, which he rejoiced to say expired at the close of the next month. He begged at once to move that the vote be reduced by one-half. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the vote of last year was 11,125*l.*, while for this year the estimate was but 7,400*l.* Not only was the salary of the President of the Board struck out, but there was a proportionate reduction in the remuneration of all the other officers. Mr. DUNCOMBE said, as the President of the Board of Health had been transferred, with 2,000*l.* a-year, to the Department of Education, that he was not to receive another salary for doing nothing was not a very strong example of self-denial. (A laugh.) It now being ten minutes to four o'clock the chairman left the chair, and the sitting was suspended till six.

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

Mr. LIDDELL asked whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the massacre of Christians at Jeddah, and if so, whether they had taken any steps with regard to it?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD—

The only information which the Government have of the tragic occurrence at Jeddah is the telegram which is in the hands of every hon. member. I have no reason to doubt that the story is unfortunately too true. Immediately upon the receipt of the communication in question Lord Malmesbury sent a telegraphic despatch to Malta, where it would anticipate the arrival of the Indian mail, directing the commander of the *Cyclops* to go at once to Jeddah, and to use every means in his power to bring the perpetrators of this terrible outrage to justice. (Hear, hear.) At the same time instructions were sent to Captain Watson, commander of the Indian squadron, to despatch two vessels to Jeddah with the view of co-operating in every way—by the most forcible and coercive measures, if necessary—with the commander of the *Cyclops*. (Hear, hear.)

THE SLAVE TRADE.

At the evening sitting, on the motion for going into committee of supply,

Mr. HUTT called attention to the report of the committees on the slave trade in 1848 and 1849; and moved:—

That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of authorising her Majesty's ships to visit and search vessels under foreign flags with a view of suppressing the traffic in slaves.

In support of his motion the hon. member cited a multitude of facts to show that the efforts of England for the forcible suppression of the slave trade had proved altogether ineffectual. Many lives were sacrificed, enormous expenditure incurred, serious complications occasioned in our intercourse with other countries, by the maintenance of the slave squadron, with the result of aggravating instead of diminishing the horrors of the traffic in human beings.

The motion was seconded by Mr. M. Gibson.

Mr. CARDWELL opposed the motion. He objected to it on the point of form, seeing that it did not directly enjoin the withdrawal of the African squadron, but merely enunciated an opinion which would seriously hamper the policy of the Government, and the action of the officers entrusted with the duty of suppressing the slave trade. As a matter of fact, he denied the assertion that our efforts at suppression had proved unavailing, and quoted evidence proving that, while the traffic in slaves had enormously diminished at various ports on the west coast of Africa, a large trade in other commodities had sprung up, and was rapidly increasing. If the squadron were now withdrawn the old practice would revive, and the present prospect of improvement and civilisation in Africa be finally extinguished.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD referred to official documents showing the rapid extension in the export of ivory, palm oil, and, to a marked degree, of cotton, from African ports, heretofore notorious for the traffic in slaves. The British squadron might not have absolutely stopped the export of slaves, but its operations had discouraged that illegitimate branch of enterprise, which was now considered exceedingly hazardous, and embarked in only as a gambling speculation. Referring to the alleged risk of collision with other nations, the hon. member read despatches from Lord Napier, stating that the American Government had recognised the good faith and cordiality evinced by this country with respect to the right of search, and had themselves stationed a squadron on the Cuban coast, for the purpose of preventing the illegal traffic which had lately been carried on under cover of the United States flag.

Mr. M. GIBSON observed that the British Government had practically conceded the question at issue, by admitting that every country should watch over the traffic conducted under its own flag. He proceeded to insist upon the total inefficiency of our efforts to put down the slave trade by force. The measures adopted by England had prolonged the traffic and aggravated the sufferings inflicted upon the unfortunate negroes.

Mr. GURNEY contended that ordinary commerce and the slave trade could never co-exist in the same locality, as one always killed the other. On this hypothesis he argued for the maintenance of the present system of repression, under which the production and exports of various commodities from the west coast of Africa had so rapidly increased during the last few years.

Sir G. B. PECHELL insisted that means should be adopted to compel Spain to observe her treaty engagements for the abolition of the slave trade.

Sir C. NAPIER wished to see the slave squadron strengthened, so as to put an effectual stop to the exportation of slaves.

Mr. ROEBUCK sketched the history of the proceedings taken by treaties, by diplomatic correspondence, and by actual force, to put a stop to the traffic in slaves. All the facts, as he maintained, showed that in our forcible efforts we had thrown away our money and incurred gratuitous risks of exciting hostility among allied nations, without producing the slightest benefit to the natives of Africa.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, with copious references to facts, contended that the results of the slave squadron had been amply sufficient to justify its maintenance. In other respects the efforts of England had proved very successful, and he trusted that no interruption would be sanctioned in a system which had worked so beneficially.

Mr. BUXTON also argued against the resolution proposed by the hon. member for Gateshead.

Lord C. PAGET, from personal experience as an officer attached to the African squadron, was convinced that the system produced indescribable misery to multitudes of Africans, engaged a number of British sailors in a most deleterious service, and proved almost ineffectual as a means of stopping the slave trade.

LORD PALMERSTON observed that if the slave squadron were withdrawn, and the Brazilian act repealed, as had been suggested by the supporters of the motion, every check would be withdrawn, and the slave trade must again become rampant. The resolution was vindicated by a series of assertions, every one of which was diametrically opposite to the fact. The noble lord proceeded to controvert these assertions in detail, maintaining that the system of policy adopted by this country had been crowned with very considerable success. England had always stood foremost in labouring for the suppression of slavery, and he deprecated a proposition which proclaimed her total indifference on the subject.

Mr. GILPIN admitted that the question was entirely one of fact. He believed that the facts, so peremptorily denied by Lord Palmerston and others

who had argued on that side, really showed that the cruising system was a total failure.

The house divided:

For the resolution...	24
Against it...	223

Majority ... 199

The house having gone into committee of supply, the vote of 11,050*l.* for expenses incurred in suppressing the slave trade was put and agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In answer to Lord Truro, the Earl of MALMSESBURY stated that the Government had diminished the squadron engaged in repressing the slave trade in the Cuban waters; but there was no intention of removing it from the coast of Africa, where it had been very successful.

Lord DUNNAN called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law respecting the dilapidation of glebe houses; and the Bishop of LONDON said a bill on the subject was under the consideration of the Episcopal Bench.

In answer to Lord Truro, the LORD CHANCELLOR said that the law officers had been engaged in preparing a bill for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency. He trusted that in the course of a very few days he should be enabled to present it to their lordships; but he certainly had not the slightest expectation of passing it in the present session.

Mr. L. KING, in moving that the order for going into committee upon the County Franchise Bill be discharged, hoped that the Government, in considering the details of their future Reform Bill, would not forget that this measure had been adopted by a majority of 120.

In the Commons on Friday Lord PALMERSTON proposed that the order of the day for the India Bill (No. 2) be discharged. The bill which had now passed that house with the exception of that portion relating to the Council, contained many clauses which were word for word the same as in the measure he now asked leave to withdraw, and many which, if not literally copied from it, were still substantially the same. He might say that this great measure for transferring the government of India from the Company to the Crown was a legacy of the late Government. Their executors had somewhat altered the details of the bill, but he still hoped the bequest would be conducive to the advantage of the nation. (Hear.) The order for the second reading was then discharged.

The Medical Practitioners Bill was read a third time in the Commons on Friday.

Mr. ALCOCK on Friday obtained leave to bring in a bill for the voluntary commutation of Church-rates. It was read a first time.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN BRITISH OREGON.

The official correspondence on the gold discoveries in the North-west territories of British America has been published. They seem first to have been announced in March, 1856, when it was reported that individuals were obtaining from 2*l.* to 8*l.* each per day. The locality is on the Fraser and Thomson rivers, about the 50th parallel of latitude, and the mines have since been called the Comteau Mines, from the name of a tribe of Indians in that quarter. At first the Indians were not troublesome, as they had no animosity against the English, but, when the news of the discoveries attracted a number of adventurers from Oregon and California, they openly expressed a determination to expel them. They wished to monopolise the mines for their own benefit, and were also actuated by a fear that the influx of strangers would drive away the shoals of salmon from the rivers, on which they chiefly depend for their subsistence. The officers of the Hudson's Bay Company were not likely to provoke disputes, but it was apprehended that contentions would speedily arise with the miscellaneous multitude that were flocking in. Thus far the Indians, although manifesting a determination not to permit gold-digging, had scrupulously abstained from actual violence or robbery, their practice being merely to assemble in crowds round any persons who might endeavour to carry on the operation and to force them to leave. From want of skill or other causes, however, they do not themselves appear to be able to earn much. During the three months from October to December last the total raised was only about 300 ounces. The last accounts are to the 8th of May, and for the preceding month the total was 600 ounces. Nevertheless, at San Francisco the belief was general that the district is a second California or Australia, and this opinion was shared by experienced persons acquainted with the geological character of the entire country. Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, had put forth a proclamation, declaring the rights of the Crown to the mines, and establishing a license fee of 10*s.* per month, subsequently increased to 20*s.*; but a party of about seventy or eighty American adventurers had already proceeded without complying with this requirement; the Governor, in the absence of instructions from home, not deeming it desirable to use force. Owing to the difficulty of collecting license fees he suggests that the expenses of maintaining order might perhaps be best met by a duty on imports. The number of persons either at the mines or on the way to them had, at the latest date, increased to 1,000. Vessels from San Francisco bring the Californian adventurers to Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, whence they usually proceed in boats and canoes to the mainland, ascending Fraser's River. One of these ships arrived in April, bringing 450 passengers, nearly all well provided with mining tools. Of this

number about sixty were British subjects, sixty native Americans, and the remainder Germans, with the exception of a small portion of Frenchmen and Italians. They were said to be part of the dregs of the population of San Francisco, but their orderly conduct at Victoria led Governor Douglas to form a different conclusion. In reply to the despatch conveying the foregoing information the Colonial Secretary, a fortnight back, transmitted to Governor Douglas a communication, approving his course, and at the same time conveying the only intimation on the subject of the rights of foreigners in the new district that could be consistent with the policy and dignity of Great Britain. None are to be excluded so long as they submit themselves in common with British subjects, to the established laws. "The national right to navigate Fraser's River is, of course (it is said), a separate question, and one which her Majesty's Government must reserve."

Under the circumstance of so large an immigration of Americans into English territory (says Sir Edward), I need hardly impress upon you the importance of caution and delicacy in dealing with those manifold cases of international relationship and feeling which are certain to arise, and which, but for the exercise of temper and discretion, might easily lead to serious complications between two neighbouring and powerful States.

The following from California, being of course later news, is not at all re-assuring:—

The reports of the gold discoveries on Fraser's River are fully confirmed. All doubt in regard to the richness of the mines is dispelled, and the floating vagabond border-ruffian gold washers of California were moving up in mass. The considerations which should influence prudent men—viz., the difficulty in getting there, the impossibility of working for at least two winter months by reason of the cold, the high price of provisions, and the imminent danger of a conflict with the hardy tribe of Indians, whose rights the white vagabonds never regard—these considerations have no weight with the class of men that are in motion. The authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company are evidently alarmed at the prospect of such an invasion. They have issued a proclamation, warning persons from entering Fraser's River for the purpose of trade, such acts being contrary to law and infringements upon the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that all persons, boats, and ships, found fourteen days after the date of the proclamation in Fraser's River, or in any of the bays, rivers, or creeks of the British possessions on the North-west coast of America, without a license from the Hudson's Bay Company, shall be liable to forfeiture, and will be seized and condemned according to law. There is plenty of trouble ahead. The class of men whom the Company propose to exclude have not much respect for proclamations. They have as little regard for such sort of "powder," and as little respect for a paper claim to the exclusive occupation of a continent, as the British fleet had for the similar claims of Commissioner Yeh. I do not suppose that any attempt would be made to enforce a forfeiture of a vessel. The mere assertion of the right appears to have stirred up the gold diggers wonderfully.

Colonel STEPTOE had encountered the Indians in Oregon, and had been defeated with the loss of fifty men. The redskins greatly outnumbered his command, thus rendering the fight unequal.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

On Thursday a deputation on the subject of the slave-trade to Cuba had an interview with the Earl of Derby in Downing-street—The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. J. CAIRD, M.P., Messrs. G. W. ALEXANDER, JOHN CANDLER, JOSEPH COOPER, G. H. GRAHAM, J. H. GLADSTONE, R. N. FOWLER, JOSEPH FOSTER, J. STURGE, H. STERRY, G. RALSTON, EDWARD MILES, EDMUND FRY, and F. W. CHESSON, DR. HODGKIN, DR. NORTON SHAW, THE REV. H. RICHARD, THE REV. DR. CARLISLE, THE REV. W. BROCK, and MR. L. A. CHAMEROVZOW. After various statements had been laid before him,

Lord DERBY said that he concurred generally in the objects of the deputation. With regard to Brazil, he praised that Government for its honesty and good faith in the fulfilment of treaties. With regard to Cuba, he agreed that more could be done by the Governor-General of Cuba than by any external force; that every exertion had been and was every day being made to bring the Spanish Government to good faith in this matter, and that he trusted this result might be brought about without a resort to coercive measures. That with regard to the French system, as shown in the case of the *Regina Carlis*, there could be no doubt that it was really a new plan of slave trade—that they were pouring in evidence on this point on the French Government, and that he hoped that the French Emperor (in whose desire to put down slavery he had perfect confidence) would soon be himself convinced that it was slavery in disguise. He feared that in this particular case there was evidence to show that the blacks might be held as consenting parties. With regard to coolie emigration, he explained that Lord Carnarvon's bill was intended to put a stop to the carrying of coolies from India to any foreign possession; that it was their determination to place the coolie emigration to our own possession on such a footing as should secure fair treatment to the coolies; and he believed that if that could be accomplished the system of coolie emigration might be found beneficial both to the coolies themselves and to the colonies. He repeated the great care and consideration which the Government were determined to give to secure for the coolies good treatment and fair play. He did not think that the exclusion of Cuban produce from our markets would (even if Parliament would consent to it) make much difference to Cuba, inasmuch as other countries would take Cuban produce and let us have the supplies from other quarters which formerly went to them. He expressed generally

every desire to prevent the slave trade, and assured the deputation that the Government would never relax their efforts towards the accomplishment of this object.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to a rumour that when the 100th Regiment which had lately been raised in Canada had arrived in this country and the men were supplied with clothing, it was found that the articles of dress which were sent to them were without buttons—(laughter)—so that the clothing was utterly useless. Lord HARDINGE quite agreed with the noble marquis that the tunics and buttons ought to go together. His gallant friend at the head of the War Department was, however, taking steps to re-organise the clothing department.

CHURCH-RATES.

Lord PORTMAN, observing that the Government had promised to introduce a bill on the subject of Church-rates, stated that he should in consequence abstain from bringing forward the measure of which he had himself given notice for the settlement of that long pending controversy.

The Earl of DERBY said that the question would undoubtedly receive careful consideration during the recess, and ministers hoped to be able to produce an acceptable bill next year. Further than this he declined on their part to enter into any engagement.

As the subject was one of such very great importance, and on which such a variety of opinions was entertained, he should feel grateful to his noble friend (Lord Portman) if, notwithstanding that it was the intention of the Government to deal with the question, he would lay his bill on the table, and thus enable them to derive assistance from the examination of its provisions. He perceived that in the other House of Parliament notice had been given by an hon. gentleman wholly unconnected with the Government of his intention to bring forward a measure for the commutation of Church-rates; and the more attention was bestowed on the subject the greater probability would there be of their arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. (Hear, hear.)

Several bills having been advanced a stage amidst a miscellaneous discussion,

The second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill was moved by the Duke of MONTROSE, and agreed to after some comments and explanations on the details of the measure from the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Stanhope, the Bishop of London, and the Earl of Derby.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

THE JEWS BILL.

In the Commons, Lord John RUSSELL moved the adjournment of the house, in order to have the opportunity of stating the course he intended to pursue with regard to the Oaths Bill and the Jew Bill, which were about to be brought down from the Peers. He recommended the Commons to accept the latter measure as affording a practical solution to a serious controversy; and as they would thus obtain the principal object which their own bill was intended to secure, namely, the admission of Jews to Parliament, they might, he thought, consent to admit the reasons alleged by the Peers for insisting on their amendments, though he would suggest that they might record in their own journals, that as the House of Lords had passed a bill to carry into effect the admission of the Jews to Parliament, it was not necessary to consider the reasons of the Lords. Intending himself to move the second reading of the Jew Bill, he asked the Government to give him an early day for that purpose, suggesting Friday next.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consented to this arrangement, and the motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

On the report from the last committee of supply being brought up, Lord ELUCHO called attention to the report of the commission on the National Gallery, and moved as an amendment that the vote should be reduced by 300*l.*, being the amount of salary for the "travelling agent." The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, on the ground that the whole question relating to the salaries and duties of the officials connected with the National Gallery was now undergoing investigation. After some discussion, the house divided, when the amendment was carried by a majority of 128 to 110—18. The vote in its reduced amount was then agreed to.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. COWPER moved an address praying that her Majesty would take into consideration the proclamation of the first year of her reign, commanding that forms of prayer and service made for the 5th day of November, the 30th day of January, and the 29th day of May should be annexed to the Book of Common Prayer of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said days, with a view to the discontinuance of those forms of prayer and service. Mr. WALPOLE gave his hearty consent, and the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The motion for going into committee of supply having been renewed, Mr. ALOOCK called attention to the expediency of offering the surplus land in Battersea-park, extending to about one hundred acres, for sale by auction, under a reserved price of 284,730*l.* 9s. 3d., in order to refund the Government the loans advanced on account of the park, the Chelsea new bridge, and Chelsea embankment. He maintained that by selling this surplus land the loan of

public money might be repaid and the toll on the new bridge abolished. After a reply from Lord J. MANNERS, and a brief conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

Sir J. V. SHELLEY having called attention to the offensive state of the Serpentine, and Mr. HADFIELD to the expediency of remitting the stamp duty on fire insurance,

The house went into committee of supply. On the vote of 3,568*l.* for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Mr. HUGESSEN said he thought these commissioners ought to be paid out of the funds of the Church, and should therefore oppose the vote. It was also objected to by Mr. Wilson, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. Labouchere, who said they should oppose it next year. Carried by 67 to 61. On the vote of 8,836*l.* for the examination of a plan for the main drainage of the metropolis, Mr. Cox moved that the chairman report progress, and protested against this monstrous expense, but without effect. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that he would proceed with the other votes in supply this day (Wednesday).

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

It is said that her Majesty will be accompanied to Cherbourg, on the 5th of August, by Lord Malmesbury, Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and the Duke of Malakoff.

The squadron that will accompany her Majesty will consist of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a flotilla of the Queen's and the Admiralty's steam yachts, the whole under the command of Admiral Lord Lyons, with Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle as second in command.

INTOLERANCE AT FERNANDO PO.

The following is from the *African and Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser*, of June 17, 1858:—

"This afternoon the Mail steamer, *Hope*, Captain McIntosh, arrived from the Coast. We regret to hear that, on the arrival of the Spanish Governor at Fernando-Po, with several priests, one of his first acts was to order the Baptist chapel to be shut up, and the school to be closed. So that now the public worship of God is forbidden to the people of Clarence, who are all Protestants. This attempt to force the Roman Catholic religion upon the inhabitants has caused a great stir and commotion, and we shall anxiously await the arrival of the next mail."

The *Sierra Leone Spectator and West African Intelligencer*, of June 19, 1858, says on the same topic:—

"Considerable excitement has been occasioned at Clarence, Fernando Po, by the closing of the Protestant places of worship and schools, by the newly-appointed Spanish Governor, who had lately arrived there, attended by a number of priests. The good people of Fernando Po, enjoying as they have hitherto done the full exercise of religious toleration, can scarcely be expected to submit to this attempt, to thrust the Roman Catholic religion down their throats; and it is feared, if this course continues to be pursued, it will be attended with very serious consequences."

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

The following are extracts from a letter in the *Times*, dated San Francisco, June 4:—

"From the Fraser River country the news of the existence of gold on a large scale, that is, extending over a large area, continues to be confirmed. Since the date of my last letter very little gold has found its way from the new diggings to San Francisco. A steamer is hourly expected which may bring a considerable quantity."

"From California the exodus of miners continues. Some thousands have left by sea, and great numbers are going overland; starting from Shasta and from Yreka, in the northern portion of this State, and travelling through Oregon to the new El Dorado. This is a perfectly practicable route, and the journey can be accomplished in about eighteen days. The excitement in the interior is universal. One man had purchased a drove of mules, and another had speculated in 200 Californian horses, to supply the demand for 'packing.' These two 'ventures' were to proceed overland in two days hence. The speculator in horses had been at Fraser River, and returned convinced of the judiciousness of his 'spec.' He spoke of the overland trip with enthusiasm; plenty of game and of grass, a fine climate, and no molestation from Indians. In fact, I found the interior quite in a ferment, the whole floating population either 'on the move' or preparing to start; while traders, cattle-dealers, contractors, and all the enterprising persons in business who could manage to leave, were maturing arrangements to join the general exodus. Persons travelling in the mining region reckon that in three months 50,000 souls will have left California. I was informed by a gentleman from the interior, who observed the exodus now taking place with much interest, that the greater part of it was composed of idlers and vagabonds who had been hanging about the different mining towns and camps, 'out of luck,' doing nothing, and ready for anything that might 'turn up'—a motley gathering of the 'Micawber' tribe. This is to a great extent true; but now industrious foreigners, French and German, are departing in great numbers."

"A very large immigration to the new mines is expected from the Canadas and from the Western

United States overland; and if the means of cheap transit by way of Panama existed, no doubt a vast emigration would set in for this coast from Europe, particularly from Germany and France.

A deputation from the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society, consisting of Mr. Robert Forster, Mr. John Corderoy, and Mr. Hugh Owen, together with Mr. Wilks, the Secretary, had an interview with his Grace the Duke of Newcastle yesterday, as the Chairman of the Royal Commission for inquiring into the subject of Popular Education, at his residence in Portman-square.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the announcement of the Lord Advocate's elevation to the post of Lord Justice Clerk, and of the appointment of Charles Baillie, Esq., as his successor. Mr. Muir succeeds to the office of Solicitor-General for Scotland.

We are informed on the best authority, that all matters in reference to Lady Bulwer Lytton, about whom paragraphs have appeared in some of the public journals, are in process of amicable settlement, by family arrangements, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.—*Daily News*.

The scene of the explosion at the fire-work factories in the Westminster-road was yesterday visited by thousands. The damage done was more considerable than was at first anticipated, and in one case loss of life has occurred. Just before the explosion in Mr. Gibson's factory, his wife and daughter and two or three other persons, including a little girl eleven years of age, named Williams, whose parents reside in the Westminster-road, were in the house, and all of them except the little girl rushed out at the first alarm. It was not known what had become of her till yesterday, when her body was found in the house, burnt almost to a cinder. In less than half-an-hour after the outbreak not fewer than sixty sufferers had been removed to Dr. Donahoe's surgery. The present is the third or fourth time that Madame Coton's premises have been destroyed by a similar casualty, and her predecessor, Madame Hengler, lost her life in the same way, by an explosion of fireworks.

In a beershop of Gravesend, a man named Knight, an artificial flower maker, on Monday night cut the throat of a young woman, Jane Moore, with whom he has been for some time keeping company, and afterwards murdered himself. There is no doubt that Knight was insane.

In the matter of Messrs. Calvert and Co., the judgment delivered by Mr. Commissioner Evans in the Court of Bankruptcy, refusing a certificate upon the ground that the evidence was not satisfactory as to the deed having been signed by six-sevenths of the unsecured creditors, was affirmed by the Lords Justices yesterday. It was intimated however, that the petitioners can present themselves before the commissioners again with fresh evidence.

As it is not at all improbable that there may be a general election in the early part of next year, it may be well to remind Liberal county constituencies that Tuesday next, the 20th inst., is the last day for sending in claims for county votes.

The owners and occupiers of property on the banks of the Thames downwards towards the sea are alarmed at the prospect of having great discharges of filth in their neighbourhood, and some of them have had a meeting, with Sir Culling Eardley in the chair, at which a protest was adopted against abating the Thames nuisance by transferring it from London folks to the populations in the lower districts of the river, such as Erith. Those who spoke said a good deal about deodorisation as the alternative.

Monday was the Orange anniversary in the north of Ireland. There was some fear of disturbance, which, happily, has not been realised. At Belfast, according to telegraphic advices, all was tranquil. The authorities were on the alert, and due precautions for the preservation of the peace had been taken. The rain, which was incessant during the day, was a most potent pacifier. In Newry, another important outpost of Orangism, the day also passed over quietly.

The *Gazzetta Militare* of Turin mentions a rumour to the effect that the Neapolitan Government has, through the intervention of the British Ambassador, offered Messrs. Ruhattino and Co. of Genoa, an indemnity of 100,000*l.* for the detention of the *Cagliari* and her crew, and that the company has refused the sum, as being insufficient.

The *Espana*, in an article on the slave trade in Cuba, expresses regret that no captain of a Spanish vessel resisted "pistol in hand" the search of the English cruisers, and it makes some sharp comments on "British philanthropy" as regards the slave trade. It concludes by expressing a fear that the present Cabinet, like those that have preceded it, will not duly defend the honour of Spain in this matter.

MARY-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was rather scantily supplied with wheat of home produce. For all kinds, however, we had slow inquiry, yet, compared with Monday, no quotable change took place in prices. Over 10,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. The transactions in all kinds were limited; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. Barley and malt sold to a moderate extent, on former terms. The show of foreign oats was considerably on the increase; nevertheless, the oat trade was firm at full quotations. Beans, peas, and flour were in steady request, at extreme rates.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	630	10	2,700	580	1,050
Irish	—	—	—	80	—
Foreign	10,950	1,519	—	33,140	210 sacks 2,639 bush.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The information respecting the Devon and Exeter medical men will appear in our next.

"Cantabrigiensis."—We are sorry that it does not suit our general plan to give his very intelligent letter a place in our columns.

"A Congregationalist" does not seem to be aware that the whole question is controverted.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THIS day the remaining votes in Committee of Supply will be passed by the House of Commons—a sure sign of the early termination of the session. To the other inducements in favour of an early prorogation, may now be added the Queen's State visit to Cherbourg on the 5th August, that she may be present at the opening *flée* in celebration of the completion of that great port and arsenal. There is, after all, to be a naval expedition, not from but to Cherbourg. Instead of the invasion of the British coast by a hostile French army, Queen Victoria, accompanied by her family, principal Ministers, the French ambassador, a large portion of the Legislature, and attended by a flotilla of ships of the line and steam yachts, will visit the Emperor and Empress of the French in their northern stronghold. Our alarmist papers are perplexed at this courageous disregard of all their suspicions, and give vent to their insular discontent at the countenance thus given by the Queen of England to an event which puts Cherbourg on a footing of equality with Portsmouth and Plymouth. Here is an opportunity of mitigating the international soreness and distrust which arose out of the differences of last spring. Instead of repelling the Imperial advances, may we not, as the *Daily News* says, regard the French invitation to Cherbourg as "a proof that the Emperor himself has surmounted these causes of fret and irritation, and that he is quite prepared to continue and persevere in the Anglo-French alliance, if the British Cabinet, in their wisdom, will allow that alliance to be kept up?"

The House of Lords have rapidly passed the Earl of Lucan's Jews Bill, and sent it down for the acceptance of the Commons, accompanied with the reasons why they object to accept the principle of admitting Jews to the Legislature as embodied in the Oaths Bill. A more undignified and ungraceful concession to public opinion has rarely been made. As Lord Lansdowne remarked, their lordships have, at one and the same time, solemnly pledged themselves to a declaration that the Jew is morally unfit for legislation, and sent down a bill which enables the Commons to admit him as a legislator. Lord John Russell will, on Friday, propose that the two bills shall be accepted by the Lower House as they stand, though instead of considering the Lords' reasons on the Oaths Bill, he suggests that the Commons shall put on record their opinion that any discussion is unnecessary in consequence of the other bill which has been sent down to them. As the result of this unseemly display, we suppose that Baron Rothschild will, before the close of the session, take his seat by formal resolution.

Last night the Prime Minister denied the inference to be drawn from Mr. Disraeli's statement on Friday in the matter of Church-rates. Lord Portman, having expressed his intention to withdraw the bill of which he had given notice, Lord Derby begged him not to do so, as the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer did not say more than that it was the hope and intention of the Government to bring forward a measure if possible; but he did not give any pledge to do so. It is clear that the present, like the late Premier, would wish to hang up the subject. There is all the more reason why the public should follow the advice of the Committee of the Liberation Society, as given in the resolutions published in our last number. The opponents of the exaction were therein reminded that already there exist legal means for abolishing Church-rates, and are assured that the Society "will be prepared to afford, on a still larger scale, such advice and assistance as will enable ratepayers to exercise, for that purpose, the powers vested in them by the law."

The quietude of domestic politics has been ruffled during the past week by an outdoor meeting of some 7,000 persons in Belgravia to memorialise the Queen against the confessional practices at St. Barnabas and St. Paul, on which we have spoken in a separate article—by a re-organisation of the movement for demanding an early repeal of the paper duty; a boon that is scarcely attainable so long as our national expenditure continues on its present extravagant scale—and by continued discussion of the great drainage question. To-morrow the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, it is believed, produce a measure which will guarantee to the Metropolitan Board of Works a loan of three millions and enlarge their taxing powers, with the view of enabling them at once to carry out the great work devolving upon them. But the Board hesitate to accept the terms, though permitted to make the outfall for the sewage of London at Barking-creek. Unhappily, the obstacles to the carrying out of any definite plan continue to accumulate. Erith and its neighbourhood is in arms at the prospect of the filth of London being discharged in near proximity, and the clashing evidence of engineers and men of science before the Commons committee only increases the general perplexity. We await the Government plan with some curiosity, but with little hope that it will afford a basis for practical action.

There has been a lamentable outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism at Jeddah, a commercial port of Arabia on the shores of the Red Sea, and in the neighbourhood of Mecca. The inhabitants rose upon the few Christians in the place, massacred about twenty-four of them, including the French and English Consuls, and compelled the remainder to take refuge on board an English ship. Our Government have ordered the *Cyclops* to Jeddah to demand full reparation, and two ships of war from the Indian station to support it. This fatal catastrophe, coupled with the recent murders of American missionaries at Jaffa, the attack on our Consul at Belgrade, and the troubles in Bosnia, Montenegro, and Candia, are symptoms of excitement among the Mussulman population of the Turkish empire which forbodes, we fear, even greater troubles.

While the House of Commons is peacefully providing a temporary Government for the colony of New Caledonia, events are occurring in that distant region that threaten serious complications. California is emptying all her ruffianism upon the shores of British Oregon, and it is reckoned that in three months 50,000 souls will have migrated from American to British territory. The Hudson's Bay governor has endeavoured to roll back the invasion by an absurd edict which Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has disowned; the Indians threaten hostilities, and the new El Dorado seems likely to become the theatre of crime and vice on as large a scale as we have witnessed in connexion with California or Australia.

Probably we are by this time at war with one-third of the human race. The French and English Plenipotentiaries were by the last accounts preparing for hostilities against the Emperor of China, in case their demands should not be forthwith complied with. The forts at the mouth of the river Peiho, which leads direct to Pekin, were to be battered down, and in the event of continued refusal, the great city of Tien-sing was to be captured and held. There is little doubt that these decisive measures would oblige his Celestial Majesty to succumb.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"WINDING up," in the House of Commons, is a process which involves an immense amount of drudgery, and evolves but a small amount of interest. When the House, out of every twelve hours' sitting, devotes upwards of eleven to committee, that is, to a conversational discussion of mere details, whether of finance or legislation, it may be doing work very necessary to be done, but scarcely meriting elaborate description. Accordingly, towards the latter end of any session, and after the contests of parties are hung up for the year, "strangers" seldom crowd the galleries, and even such as find their way into them, for the sake of seeing how the public affairs of

the country are transacted in the Houses of Legislature, never remain long—an hour or two being usually found enough to satiate the curiosity of the most ardent political outsider.

The past week has presented very little beyond routine to catch the notice of those who study Parliamentary proceedings. We have had no great debates—but few speeches of interest—and only two decisions which can claim a rank of national importance. A great deal of time has been wasted on the discussion of bills which have no more chance of getting into the Statute-book this year than we have of travelling to Timbuctoo. The chief part of Wednesday morning's sitting was thus fruitlessly consumed. We have nothing consequently to note until we come down to Thursday evening, when the third reading of the India Bill, No. 3, took place, without division, amid considerable cheering. We have intimated, over and over again, that we do not look upon this measure as embodying the views of ripened statesmanship, as to the mode in which the Home Government of India should be conducted—that we have no idea of its proving other than a temporary and transitional scheme—and that we should have been better pleased to see a simple transfer of authority from the Court of Directors to the Crown, leaving all the machinery just as it stands, until searching inquiry had collected ample *data* upon which to construct a well-considered permanent scheme. But we cannot conceal from ourselves, nor do we wish to conceal from our readers, that a vast change has been effected in the right direction. It is matter for congratulation that the Company, as a governing power, has been extinguished, with it all its influences for obstructing beneficial reforms—and a reasonable hope may now, we think, be cherished, that a new spirit will be infused into our management of our great Indian empire. Whether Lord Stanley has given expression to his own views in the bill which he has thus far carried, or whether he deferred too largely to the powers which would else have impeded his march, can be only matter of conjecture to us—but we cannot forbear expressing our admiration of the workman-like manner in which he has pushed the measure through its several stages, and of the knowledge, tact, and decision, he evinced in dealing with the multitudinous amendments pressed upon him from all quarters.

It chanced that, on the same evening on which the noble President of the Board of Control induced the House to pass his Bill for the reconstruction of the home government of India, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir E. B. Lytton, asked the assent of the House to a scheme for the administration of Government, and the establishment of a local Legislature, for five years, in New Caledonia, the territory in the far west of America to which the recent discoveries of the precious metal have given such importance. The right hon. baronet, in moving the second reading of his measure, gave a rapid but exceedingly interesting statement of its history and present circumstances. He laid down with heartiest emphasis all the modern principles of colonial government, and showed how far they were inapplicable in the present instance, and what provision he had made to bring them into force as soon as they might become applicable. It was the speech of a statesman, full of foresight, thoughtfulness, and wisdom, and expressed with all that felicity of diction for which the right hon. gentleman is so eminently distinguished. It was listened to with marked respect, as it well deserved to be, and the measure it was intended to introduce won the general assent of all parties. But there never is a success without something to detract from it. Lord Naas, the Irish Secretary, moved, on the same night, the second reading of his Bill for amalgamating the Dublin metropolitan police with the Irish constabulary. The objection taken to it was that the Dublin police, being a force composed mainly of Roman Catholics, was to be got rid of for that reason, rather than on grounds of economy or superior efficiency; and Irish acrimony, and Irish tactics, appeared to exert their influence on both sides. Accordingly, there was a good deal of heat, and some courtesy, resulting as is common, in the adjournment of the debate.

We cannot pretend to describe the multifarious discussion of Friday, on the question that the House adjourned to Monday—a discussion which the *Times* placed under the significant heading, "*de omnibus rebus.*" Perhaps our readers will be content with our picking out of it that item which is most likely to awaken their interest. In the midst, then, of a number of widely different topics, introduced one after another, by different members, to elicit the views of the Government, Sir J. Trelawny asked whether the session was to be allowed to terminate without any measure for the abolition of Church-rates being recommended by the advisers of the Crown—to which Mr. Disraeli substantially replied that, as early

as possible next session, Ministers hoped to ask the opinion of the Legislature upon a bill which they intended to introduce, and which it was both his hope and belief would be accepted as a satisfactory solution of a long-controverted subject, *Credat Iudeus*.

The remaining time of the House has been spent in Committee of Supply, in which, in addition to minor matters of debate, four questions of considerable magnitude and interest have been discussed. On the items comprehended under the general heading of "Science and Art," we have preferred to state our thoughts in a separate article. A long discussion, temperately introduced by Mr. Buxton on the expediency of so expanding the National educational system in Ireland as to include within its provisions the schools of the Episcopal clergy who insist upon making the Bible a class-book, to be read indiscriminately, by all their scholars, only tended to show how impossible it is for the Government to undertake a work of this nature without violating the principle of justice on the one hand, or encroaching on the rights of religious liberty on the other. The *Regium Donum*, and the Belfast professors, were again assailed, and again rather lamely defended—and the policy of withdrawing our slave-trade squadron was well debated, and decided in the negative by a large majority. There only remain now the Revenue Estimates, which present no points on which there is serious difference of opinion.

THE SPIRIT OF MISCHIEF FETTERED.

WHEN, in the early part of the year 1857, Lord Palmerston treated with characteristic levity, not to say insolence, the grave complaints of some of his own supporters, that the war with Persia had been declared, carried on, and concluded, without a single reference to the opinion of Parliament, and even without a tittle of information on the proceeding being laid before it, who would have imagined that the time was near at hand when that imperious dictator would have to debate the very principle on which this cavalier indifference to Parliamentary opinion rested, and would lead out, in support of it, into the lobby, a pitiful minority of forty-six? And yet, the fact really occurred on Tuesday se'nnight. In the Committee on the India Bill, Mr. Gladstone brought up a clause to the effect that, "except for repelling actual invasion, her Majesty's forces, maintained out of the revenue of India, shall not be employed in any military operation beyond the external frontier of her Majesty's Indian possessions, without the consent of Parliament to the purposes thereof." This clause Lord Stanley, on the part of the Crown, accepted, and, of course, was soundly ratified by Lord Palmerston for consenting to a limitation of the royal prerogative, or, in other words, of Ministerial absolutism. So confident was the noble ex-Premier in the soundness of his position, or in the general concurrence of his party, that he called for a division, and was defeated by a majority of 152 to 46 votes.

We have no desire to crow over a fallen potentate—but we cannot but most heartily congratulate the country upon so decisive a condemnation of an evil practice which, more than any other man of modern times, he has resolutely upheld. It is true that Lord Palmerston did not originate the custom, so disastrously observed by successive Governors-General, of proclaiming and levying war against external foes, without troubling themselves about the concurrence of Parliament. But he was one of its most strenuous apologists—the sturdiest of its advocates. The principle which it involved was a darling principle to him, and his fond attachment to it, and his practical exemplification of it, might be regarded as quite a leading article of his political faith. As long as he continued in office, whether as Foreign Secretary, or as First Lord of the Treasury, there was no hope of limiting the powers of the Government in relation to matters of peace and war by any Parliamentary intervention short of that of withholding supplies—and even that extreme course could not be taken in regard to wars waged by the Indian Government. We have gained, therefore, one important step in advance by his deposition from the Premiership. We have got a Legislative recognition of a most valuable principle—and, however, in practice, the limitation now established, may hereafter be evaded, we cannot but think that the clause to which we have referred may be converted by an honest House of Commons, into a hook in the nose of Leviathan, strong enough to pull him at any moment to a sense of his responsibility.

Can any one believe that with such a provision on the Statute Book twenty years ago, Lord Auckland would have been allowed to rush upon that unaccountable folly and wickedness—the invasion of Afghanistan? Would the second war with Burmah have been so recklessly undertaken? Would the late war with Persia have been tolerated, even for a moment? All

these military expeditions, planned by the Governor-General of India, and carried out on his sole responsibility, tended to weaken immensely, by a most lavish expenditure of life and treasure, our hold upon India. They did more. They introduced into our European relations elements of difficulty, questions tending to breed suspicion, considerations calculated to irritate powers at amity with us—and they certainly cast a stain upon our national reputation all over the world.

All parties, we think, have reason to rejoice that in the re-organisation of our Indian Government under the authority of the Crown, so much of what is called the royal prerogative has been ceded, as will put the Governor-General of India under responsibility to the British Legislature in relation to the employment of military force against external states, and render it unlawful for him to proclaim war against foreign powers until he has obtained the consent of Parliament. On grounds of humanity, the decision is inexpressibly cheering. The unfettered powers entrusted to the chief ruler of our Eastern dependency, was an evil of portentous magnitude. What myriads of lives the rash exercise of these powers has already cost, what misery and devastation it has occasioned, what capacities of usefulness it has paralysed, what seeds of poverty and crime it has scattered broadcast over many soils, it is now beyond the power of man to compute. And whilst all this was going on, filling our consciences with shame and our hearts with grief, public opinion was utterly impotent—set at nought, as a passing cloud, by the one man who wielded his arbitrary authority according to his own pleasure.

And we, at home, have reason to hail with acclamation the decision of the Government and the House of Commons on this question, even did we look no further than to our own selfish interests. The life, the energy, and the money, sacrificed so needlessly in these aggressive Indian wars, have been a proportionate deduction from our national strength. Had they but been expended in developing the natural resources of India; in repairing tanks, opening roads, improving police establishments, and fostering and protecting commerce, we might by this time have reaped the fruits of such an application of the revenues of India, in cotton plantations sufficient for the wants of our whole manufacturing capabilities. Sugar, tea, oil-seeds, indigo, grain—almost all the productions which the habits of the British people, or their extended trade demands might have been within easy reach in abundance—a source of wealth both to the natives and to ourselves. We acted on Lord Palmerston's principle—we gave unlimited scope to prerogative in the hands of the men whom we sent out to enrich themselves on their proconsular dignity—and what have we instead? A continent without roads—an arid soil without an adequate supply of water—plains overgrown with jungle—a poverty-stricken and disaffected population—and a terrible military mutiny. Are we not paying for our folly, and paying heavily?

After all, however, the chief advantage likely to accrue from the decision of Parliament, supposing it to prove operative, will be enjoyed, as it ought to be, by the native population of India. Our wars in that part of the world have fairly eaten them up. The taxation which they have necessitated has ground millions into the dust. The means which ought to have been applied to the protection of life and property within our dominions, have been thrown away in destroying both life and property beyond them. Already our empire is too large to be wisely managed. Glad are we, for the sake of our Indian fellow-subjects that it cannot now be extended at the caprice of one man—nor is it likely to be so by the deliberate judgment of Parliament. The spirit of mischief is fettered. It may still be active—but, thank God, we have now the power to call it to account.

STATE SUBSIDIES TO SCIENCE AND ART.

It was not without good reason that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on the Budget expressed his deliberate conviction that a system which is being "rapidly developed" by means of Parliamentary grants for education, science, and art will, in a few years, involve the country in an expenditure of three or four millions sterling. We have already seen how the educational estimates grow by tens of thousands every year. The same process is being repeated on a smaller scale in connexion with science and art. In the latter case the South Kensington Museum, established on the estate bought with a view to a new National Gallery, is the principal nucleus of expenditure. Beginning in a very small way, like all these schemes for absorbing the public money, it now costs the country 55,000*l.*, nearly 10,000*l.* of which has been added during the last year. Mr. Adderley declines to say that this even will be the maximum cost. In that fashion-

able locality, at the antipode to the great working population, is now established a body of Government officials to superintend art schools, whose salaries have just been raised. We do not deny that the schools of "industrial and ornamental art" established there do some good. But we maintain that they are unnecessary, and divert the public money to objects with which the State has no concern. A great parade is weekly made of the number of visitors, and the pupils who avail themselves of the advantages of the Museum. But the same work might be done by private enterprise. Urged on by interested parties, Government is continually multiplying the sources of expense in this direction, so that, as was pointed out the other night, there are now three establishments in different parts of London, all bidding against each other in the fine arts—the British Museum, the South Kensington Museum, and the Institution in Jermyn-street.

Where is this system of demands upon the exchequer, which is being, as Mr. Disraeli says, so "rapidly developed," to stop? In Kensington one expense leads to another. There, the State, or its officers, have become vendors of refreshments—having taken out a beer and spirit license. Why not extend the practice to the British Museum, the Geological Museum at Jermyn-street, and the Kew Gardens? And, as Lord Elcho says, if these institutions are to be converted into public-houses, in order to render them more attractive, why not go a step further and take out a dancing license next year? The people of England find lodgings for nearly all the scientific and literary societies in London, provide rooms for the Royal Academy, though possessing large funded property, and charging for admission to their exhibitions, support schools of design for the benefit of manufacturers, geological schools for tyros in science, and live models in Dublin for art students. Yet the result is anything but satisfactory. One member wants to know why more of these subsidies are not spent in the provinces; a second complains that science and art are not properly taught at Kensington; a third, that the Museum there is no benefit to the working classes at the other end of London; a fourth puts in the claim of Ireland to a share of the spoil; a fifth demands why "the beautiful National Gallery" of Edinburgh is standing empty,—that is, why it is not stocked at the national expense. Thus one demand upon the public purse begets another.

That a great part, if not the whole of this expenditure, is unnecessary, was illustrated by Mr. Cardwell in last Friday's debate. "The subsidising of navigation schools proved a total failure; but since the system was changed, there had been so great an improvement that at the present time there was scarcely a port of any importance where there was not a flourishing navigation school." Would not the same principle apply equally well to schools of design, art schools, and geological schools? This system of bolstering up State-supported schools is also unfair and injurious. It overbears private enterprise. When Mr. Pepper, the late manager of the Polytechnic Institution, a few weeks since threw up his position, he stated that this Kensington Museum was one of the chief causes of his failure. He found it impossible to sustain a competition with an institution, the expenses of which are defrayed by public grants. The energetic Mr. Pepper has been obliged to abandon the field to the subsidised Mr. Cole. We are only surprised that the Society of Arts has not long since asked for a Parliamentary grant, and that the scheme of examination for Mechanics' Institutes carried on by it has not become affiliated with the Education Committee at Whitehall for the sake of having "a pull at the exchequer."

We regret that the attempt on Friday to disallow, or even diminish, the vote for the "Science and Art Department," proved to be unsuccessful. But we trust that these grants will be carefully considered in that general inquiry into the national expenditure which Mr. Disraeli has promised during the recess. If these and similar votes, which are yearly swelling our expenditure, are not diminished, it is in vain to expect any reduction of such burdensome imposts as the paper duty, and absurd to believe that the income-tax will be allowed to expire in 1860.

ADVANTAGES OF FREE OVER SLAVE LABOUR.

The cost of a working slave in the Southern States of America is at least 200*l.* The average duration of life with hardly-worked and scantily-fed slaves is ten years. The cost of maintenance, clothing, and medical attendance cannot be less than 6*d.* per day.

The interest of 200 <i>l.</i> purchase money at 6 per cent. will be...	£ 12 0 per annum
The wear and tear one-tenth ...	20 0 "
The maintenance	9 2 "
	£ 41 2

Allowing for Sundays and holidays the working days will not exceed 300 in a year—the labour of an able bodied slave will therefore be 2s. 8d. per day.

Now, an able-bodied free labourer will give a good day's work in Jamaica for 1s. 6d., but he will work only eight hours, twelve hours' work, therefore, will cost 2s. 8d., which is 5d. per day less than the cost of the slave. The slave's cost will be the same on wet days, and during sickness, as in fine weather and in health—the free labourer is only paid when employed.

If it were not profitable to employ labourers in free countries we should not have constant demands for more labourers. That it is profitable is quite evident.

According to the calculation of Sir Henry Barkly, now Governor of Victoria, given in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, 100 labourers on his estate at Highbury, in Berbice, if continually employed for the usual hours, are sufficient to make 400 hogsheads of sugar per annum. 1s. 6d. per day for 300 days will be 98s. 10d.; and this, multiplied by 100 will amount to 2,250l. If a like sum be added for interest of capital, management, &c., that will make the annual expense, 4,500l. Four hundred hogsheads of sugar, at 15s. per hogshead, will give 6,000l., and if only 1s. be added for rum and molasses, 1,500l., the total return for an expenditure of 4,500l. will be 7,500l. 15s. per hogshead is less than the average net price for the last two years.

Why then should the owners of sugar estates in Jamaica or other of the West Indies abandon the cultivation of their estates? Is it that they want capital, or that they are so ill-acquainted with the actual facts of the case, and so deceived by those who have an interest in keeping down the price of land or labour as that they will not risk their capital in the preservation and improvement of their property? Why should they allow their agents to refuse a fair remuneration for labour?

Brixton, July 10, 1858.

B.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* confirms the news of the intended visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg in the following terms:—"The Queen of England and Prince Albert will arrive at Cherbourg on the 4th August to visit the Emperor and Empress." The Paris papers contain congratulatory articles upon the subject. The *Gazette de France* says the presence of Queen Victoria on French territory will excite a deep sensation, after the recent discussions, and will give an immense signification. It will be considered as the pledge of a new alliance.

All the plenipotentiaries composing the Paris Conference have received invitations for the Cherbourg *festes*. It is said that the Emperor will give a grand dinner to his guests on board the 140-gun ship *Bretagne*.

The Emperor, says a letter from Plombières, enjoys excellent health, and every morning and evening, whatever may be the state of the weather, takes a long walk. In the middle of the day his Majesty transacts business, and every afternoon receives despatches and official documents from Paris. His Majesty is better lodged than last year, and the town altogether is improved. A good many French and foreign visitors had arrived. On Sunday week, there being no place of worship, in consequence of repairs going on at the church, the Emperor gave directions to have Divine service performed in the open air, and was himself present.

The *Moniteur* announces that the eighth sitting of the Paris Conference took place on Friday, but curiously enough, does not say that it was held at Count Walewski's Château d'Etioles. There have been, it is reported, sharp debates. But Lord Cowley, it is said, has calmed the storm by offering a counter-project. A writer in the *Nord* thus describes it:—

That document has been drawn up with a view of conciliation, and in order to prevent any painful rupture, France having resolved on withdrawing in the event of the policy of Austria continuing to dominate in the deliberations. The counter-project of England entirely sets aside the political union of the two provinces; but it accords serious guarantees of liberty, and establishes on more independent and national bases the central committee which is to unite the two Moldo-Wallachian Divans, which committee is to be composed of members elected by the two Danubian Assemblies.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the faith of his Paris correspondent, is more precise.

It is definitely settled that the Danubian Principalities shall be governed by two Hospodars, who in the first instance are to be nominated by the Porte for a period of five years. A committee, which is to be formed of members of the Moldavian and Wallachian Divans, is to meet at certain fixed periods, and to see that all laws which are common to both provinces are properly carried out. It has also been decided that the two Principalities shall have the style and title of "The United Danubian Provinces." My Paris friend further states that the representatives of Turkey and Austria strongly objected to a denomination calculated to give

the Moldo-Wallachians an incorrect idea of their political position.

Then, it is added, there was a warm dispute about the "national flag." It ended in a compromise. "The flag is to be a tricolour (the French colours, blue, red, and white, have already been chosen), with a crescent, the symbol of the Suzerain Power, in one of the corners." How is it these "secrets" ooze out from the chambers of the French Foreign-office?

The new Minister of the Interior in this country, M. Delangle, is believed really to be acting with far greater liberality than his predecessor. He has, it is said, amongst other things, given orders that 100 persons who were exiled by General Espinasse shall be allowed to return to France. On the other hand the *Press* speaks of a rumour current in Paris of another unsuccessful attempt having been made at Plombières on the life of the Emperor—by an Italian, of course. It is not likely that anything of the kind has happened, but there is a good deal of talk about new arrests and fresh conspiracy.

Some of the newspapers have lately been engaged in a discussion as to the propriety of the Government's granting a larger share of liberty to the people, and modifying the severe laws of the press. From a fear that this discussion, if continued, might produce inconveniences, the Government has intimated a wish to the editors of newspapers that it shall cease—and of course it will now drop.

M. Emile de Girardin, who is about to travel for some time, gave a grand farewell dinner to his friends a few days since. Prince Napoleon was present, and received numerous congratulations on his appointment to the Ministry of Algiers and the Colonies. It is reported that he agreed with M. de Girardin and the majority of his guests that the limits within which existing legislation confines the expression of public opinion ought to be extended.

PRUSSIA.

The *Gazette de Dusseldorf* announces that on the 10th of August the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess Frederick William, will meet the Queen of England and the Prince Consort at Cologne, and from thence the distinguished party will proceed to Coblenz and Stolzenfels.

A letter from Berlin, speaking of the approaching visit of the Queen, says:—"Her Majesty will spend a fortnight in the Rhenish province in the beginning of August. She has requested that an official reception may be dispensed with, and that the visit which she makes to her daughter may have no character beyond that of a family interview."

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has sent orders that a copy of the statue of Napoleon I., by Canova, which is at Milan, shall be offered to the French Government, and it is believed that it will be erected at Paris. This event is thought by some to be a symptom of a better feeling between France and Austria. It is narrated that the Emperor of Austria, in reference to this very matter, spoke of Napoleon I. as "our uncle"—a designation which has not of late been in vogue at the Court of Vienna.

The *Trieste Gazette* has an article against France and Russia. Russia is told if she was unable to secure a footing in Turkey on the Danube, she has no chance of doing so on the Adriatic, even though she has the support of the French navy. The article also contains a sneer at the impotence of France, in allusion to the pretended free immigration of negroes into the French colonies.

DENMARK.

The time granted to Denmark by the German Bund for considering its proposals relative to Holstein and Lauenburg having elapsed, it is rumoured that a commission will be appointed to send troops into the Duchies to execute the will of the Bund. But an impression prevails in German circles that the Bund will again hang fire.

This question has created a Ministerial crisis at Copenhagen, and the Cabinet has been modified. It is understood that the Ministers have decided that Denmark, while not asking for fresh propositions, should require Germany to state what constitutional changes in the Duchies would satisfy.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Revel state that an insurrection has broken out in Estonia, and several landed proprietors have been forced to take shelter in Revel. "A body of sixty troops, sent from Revel, were met by 1,000 peasants armed with sticks, pitchforks, and sharpened poles. An engagement took place, in which fifteen soldiers and forty peasants were killed.

A letter from St. Petersburg states, that in not fewer than thirty-eight governments of Russia, in which there are 9,713,000 serfs, committees of emancipation have been formed.

SPAIN.

The new Ministry of O'Donnell seems to have taken the Spanish people by surprise. The marshal had an interview with Queen Isabella to bid her farewell. He was going a journey. In a few hours he was named Prime Minister, on the anniversary of his revolt at Vicalvaro. It is remarked that O'Donnell is named not only Minister of War, but of the Colonies, a new title in the Spanish Cabinet. He has begun to divide the spoil among those military friends who went out with him to Vicalvaro. The Vicalvarists, in short, are now the Government. The army is to be divided into large divisions, as it is in France, and O'Donnell's friends are to command them. "You cannot," says a letter from Madrid dated the 1st instant, "have an idea of the rage of the pure Moderados at the nomination of O'Donnell

as Prime Minister. They declare that the Queen has betrayed their party, and alienated the true Conservatives, by giving power to the Vicalvarists." It is said that O'Donnell has succeeded in conciliating the support of the Progressistas. At least the organs of that party have assumed a very friendly tone towards the new Ministry.

The *Correspondencia*, which is a semi-official authority, says:—"The Ministry of Count de Lugo is not less decided than the preceding one to demand explanations from England on the subject of the offensive words of Lord Malmesbury on the question of the English cruisers."

TURKEY.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JEDDAH.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign-office:—"Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops* arrived at Suez from Jeddah on the 3rd instant. On the evening of the 15th of June the Mohammedans inhabitants of Jeddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul; M. Eveillard, the French Consul, and his wife, and about twenty others. The English and French Consulates were plundered. The *Cyclops* was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fight [fire?] on those who endeavoured to intercept their retreat. On the 19th the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men. The *Cyclops* left Jeddah on the 24th, and brings up the Christians who escaped, including the daughter of the French Consul and the French interpreter, both badly wounded, and twenty-four others.

AMERICA.

The *Washington Union* fully confirms the satisfactory adjustment on the search and visitation question, and while praising the diplomacy of President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, is also very complimentary to the present British Ministry.

The weather had been intensely hot in New York, the thermometer marking 97 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and a number of fatal cases of sunstroke had occurred.

Judge Roosevelt, one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, is talked of as Mr. Dallas's successor at St. James's. He is an able man, wealthy, and of rather conservative opinions and tastes.

It is stated that a body of men in Kansas, denominated "Montgomery's Free-State men," had committed such serious depredations and had become so formidable that Governor Denver had issued a proclamation declaring the counties infested by them in a state of insurrection, and proclaiming martial law therein. He also ordered the militia to be called out to aid in preserving the peace, and accordingly several hundred men were soon in the field armed and organised to act against the party in question.

The intelligence from Utah by way of San Francisco confirms that received by the overland route. Only a few Mormons remained at Salt Lake City to take care of the crops. Three surveying parties had gone southerly in different directions. Some supposed that Brigham Young had selected as the place of his future residence an unexplored tract of country between the Central route and the old Spanish trail to New Mexico; while others, probably better informed, supposed that Sonora, or one of the adjoining Mexican states, was to be the future home of the Saints. Advices from Camp Scott, Utah, to the 10th of June, state that General Johnston would shortly move into Salt Lake City. General Johnston's force would soon amount to 2,500 effective men, with abundance of provisions and supplies of all kinds.

Important intelligence has been received from Mexico. Goods belonging to American citizens had been seized, on account of their owners refusing to subscribe to their new forced loan. In consequence of this action, Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, had demanded and received his passports. The Liberals (or party favouring Juarez) were everywhere gaining strength, and President Zuloaga was going to Tampico for refuge.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The mail steamer *Hope* left Fernando Po, May 30; Bonny, June 3; Lagos, 7; Accra, 9; Cape Coast Castle, 11; Sierra Leone, 20; Bathurst, 24; Goree, 25; Teneriffe, July 1; Madeira, 3. She brings the usual mails, a general cargo, 1,800 ounces of gold, and twenty-eight passengers, including Mr. Campbell, British Consul at Lagos; and Dr. Davies, invalidated from the Niger expedition, which he left May 6.

All well at the camp above Rabba, on the Niger. By the last accounts Mr. May had again traversed the Youraba country to Ibaddan, with the intention of opening a direct communication between the confluence and Lagos, in order to give the establishments formed at the confluence a direct postal communication with England *via* Lagos. It is feared the marauding warlike population of Ibaddan will throw obstacles in the way and oppose Mr. May's landable endeavours; should they do so, Mr. May, who is an energetic man, will no doubt seek to accomplish his object through the town of Ogbamshaw. The countries which Mr. May must traverse to reach the confluence Ibegsha and others, have long been harassed by the slave hunts of the Ibaddan people, hence their objection to a white man's visiting these persecuted people.

At Monrovia 6,500 dollars had been awarded to the mail-steamer *Ethiopia* for the *Regina Celi* affair.

Great dissatisfaction had been occasioned at Fernando Po, by the newly-arrived Spanish Governor's ordering all preaching and teaching in the Protestant

faith to be discontinued, it is supposed by advice of six Catholic priests brought out with him. The majority of the inhabitants, who are of the Baptist persuasion, and are likewise Africans liberated from slave ships by British men-of-war, memorialised the Governor on what they considered an arbitrary edict; their petition was refused.

At Lagos trade is improving, and the disturbing influences of the revival of the slave trade by France at Whydah were slowly subsiding. The farmers and traders of Abeokuta, although greatly dissatisfied with the results of their shipment to England, had, as soon as the rains had rendered the river navigable, sent 400 bales of cotton to Lagos for England on the strength of Consul Campbell's assurance that he would on arrival prevent a repetition of complaint and see that justice was done.

But few slave-vessels had lately been seen in the Bight of Benin; the last that made her appearance, the *Mary Gibbs*, under American colours, had been captured by her Majesty's ship *Trident*.

Captain Protet, commodore of the French squadron on the coast, had lately returned from a lengthened visit to the King of Dahomey. The object of the commodore's visit appears to have been to obtain from the King the exclusive privilege for the French to purchase slaves at Whydah and the Dahomeyan ports. Notwithstanding that this application was, it is said, supported by a present of six handsome brass field pieces, superbly mounted, the commodore's mission proved a complete failure, the large and increasing legitimate commerce of the Bight of Benin, and the eagerness of the natives to cultivate cotton, having raised the price of slaves to from 100 dollars to 120 dollars—a price beyond the figure to which the contractor is limited. Two screw vessels, the *Stella* and the *Dahomey*, which had waited at Whydah some weeks for a favourable result of M. Protet's visit, left with some Africans obtained from Grand Bassam and Assenee for Palma and the South Coast.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By telegram from Malta intelligence has been received from Calcutta to the 3rd of June, Madras to the 10th, Hong Kong to the 22nd of May. On the 31st of May Sir Colin Campbell was still at Futehghur. The Calpee rebels were advancing upon Gwalior. They were not plundering, but paying for everything. A British column from Calpee was marching in pursuit. General Rose had refused the command in Gwalior on account of ill-health. Scindia is reported to have been beaten by the rebels on the 1st of June, and to have arrived at Agra. The rebels were again becoming troublesome in Central India, and re-occupying many forts from which they had been driven by General Rose. General Jones had burnt Mohumdee and the adjacent villages without opposition. Chundu was occupied by Smith's brigade. Troops were marching against the Moulvie at Shahabad, and working parties had been set to destroy the jungles in which the mutineers still held out. The Barrackpore regiments have received the option of disbandment or of service in China. At Calcutta the import-market continues generally active; the business in produce dull.

From China the news is important. The allied fleet was at anchor in the Gulf of Pecheli, off the mouth of the Peiho, on the 29th of April. Six days had been allowed for a reply to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries; the time having expired on the 13th, the steamer *Sampson* had taken up two gun-boats and 150 sappers to the Peiho. The French had got two gun-boats over the bar, but our two despatch-boats had stuck. The English and French admirals were both at Pecheli, and it was expected that in a few days the first blow in the north might be struck by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river.

The Chinese Government had named commissioners to negotiate, but the letter announcing the fact had been disregarded by the Plenipotentiaries owing to an assumption of superiority on the part of the Chinese.

Her Majesty's 59th regiment was reported under orders for the North. The French transport *Gironde* had arrived with 900 marine infantry. At Hong Kong prices of imports had improved. At Canton a large business had been done. The Shanghai tea-market is very dull, but there has been a large business in silk. All prices are lower, and the reports of the new crop favourable.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter from Berlin says that Bishop Gobat is expected there, and that he intends to resign the see of Jerusalem, in consequence of the recent painful differences.

The *Tempo* of Casale states that Count de Cavour intends applying the legacy of the late M. Cernazzai, of Udine, to the endowment of the military and naval schools of Turin, in favour of non-Piedmontese Italians desirous of following either of those careers.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE BOERS AND BASUTOS.

The following are extracts from a letter received from the wife of a French missionary (E.R.), who has been driven from his station by the Boers, to her mother:

On the 21st of March we were all still in our happy home—we had spent a more than usually blessed Sabbath. I felt, and remarked to my daughter, that we could never be sufficiently thankful for all His goodness towards us, more particularly for the promising hopes raised by the steady and Christian walk of our dear people, whose enemies, the Dutch farmers, had in vain attempted to find a just cause of com-

plaint against. The Monday saw them all returning to their usual occupations. The two schools were full. Our Catechists, returning from their usual rounds, were giving us pleasing accounts of their success, and no one believed in the floating rumours of war. It had, however, been already proclaimed; but our papers being purposely kept back, we were ignorant of the fact. After sunset, however, many of our people took alarm, after hearing a message from the magistrate (Soeur) that he was coming the next day with an armed force, cannon, &c., but with friendly intentions. The whole of that dreadful night our poor people were running away; so that in the morning only two or three old chiefs remained, with three hundred lads, women, old men, and children. I was busy preparing a dinner for the magistrate and his men, when 500 Boers surrounded our village. My husband, who was graciously sustained, went and tried to speak to the men of war. They answered him with cries of "Blood!" Roughly they demanded the few arms that our people possessed—meekly were they given up. The cattle, then, and the innocent herds, 5,000 in all, passed into the hands of the oppressor. Still they were not content. "Blood, blood!" was their continued cry; and, seeing a few of our people in their houses, they let loose upon them, and for hours the roaring cannon and the 500 guns cast death, desolation, and despair amongst our unoffending people in their homes. They pursued the fugitives, wrested their Bibles from them, destroying all they could find—stripped some poor women, and cast them naked into the river, where, in all probability, they were drowned—flogged an old chief to death, put another into prison, and took one as hostage "for our good behaviour." All this time I was cast upon my bed, or, when the shot rattled through our roof, under it; for I was rather dead than alive—my noble husband and brave daughter doing all the sad duty there was to do that awful day, seeking to touch the furious men by words of peace and deeds of kindness, they actually coming after to beg for fruit, coffee, &c. Then commenced their work of plunder. Our beautiful gardens torn to pieces—the neat cottages we had so encouraged our native Christians to build, were set on fire; their simple furniture, so hardly earned, destroyed; the female clothing carried off, and every article of value with it. For more than twenty days this awful scene of fraud and wickedness was carried on. The remaining four days in our desolated home, enduring more cruel mockings, insults, and injuries than I can describe, order after order was given, the last even more impossible than the rest. No Basuto was ever more to be allowed to put his foot on the station, and my R. threatened with imprisonment did he dare to have communication with the Basutos. Knowing how gladly they would put their threat into execution, we have felt it our imperative duty to quit our much loved home, &c., &c.

My dear mother will scarcely believe that such white men can exist.

We have reason to believe that this long-meditated war is against missionaries, Bibles, and stations, though it professes to be for the annihilation of the blacks.

The English Government is neutral, i.e., the whites are liberally supplied with arms. Ah! where now is our champion Dr. Philip? How often did he ward off such blows as this by his bold unflinching courage!

We are, for the present, at Bethulic. Lemmuc and B— have each a beloved son forced into the service of the Dutch army; several sons of English missionaries with them. Be not over much cast down, we are in a place of safety, &c.

It appears from a letter received from Mrs. Livingstone, dated Cape Town, May 19th, that her husband had been obliged to leave her behind, as she suffered so dreadfully from sea sickness that it was doubtful whether she could reach the East coast alive. She intends proceeding with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moffat, to his missionary station at Kuruman, and thence hopes to rejoin her husband on the Zambezi some time next year. Mrs. Livingstone gives some account of the state of society at the Cape, and adds that she spent no pleasanter time in England than the few months they all passed at Hadley last summer. What with the Boers and the natives, South Africa is in a dreadful state. The former are destroying all the missionary stations, and one poor missionary's wife is described as flying to the mountains in the middle of the night with all their children, "and that in the time of snow."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We (*Times*) have received by British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph the following despatch from our own reporter, who has been so unfortunate as to accompany the cable in its cruise on board the *Agamemnon*.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 12. The *Agamemnon* arrived here this morning at 12.30, having left the rendezvous in the centre of the Atlantic on the 6th inst. On the voyage out with the other vessels of the squadron a succession of tremendous south-westerly gales were encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days. During this time the very heavy and unequal load on board the *Agamemnon* made her condition one of danger. At one time, indeed, the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favour of her going to the bottom with all on board. The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st of June, when the *Agamemnon* rolled so heavily and so dangerously as in her then trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would capsize completely and founder. In these heavy lurches the coals which were stowed in the main and lower decks broke away, and seriously injured several of the crew. The electric instruments were all injured. The main coal in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adrift. The iron screw guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steam pipe between the boilers broken, all by the heavy rolling. Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper deck coil of 236 tons forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on the 25th of June that the rendezvous was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted. The first splice was made on the 26th, and was broken an hour afterwards on board the *Niagara*, after three miles had been paid out from

each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th, and broke at 4 a.m. on the morning of Thursday, the 27th, parting apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship. The third and last splice parted at 10.30 p.m. on the night of the 29th, about six fathoms below the stern of the *Agamemnon*, after 146 miles had been paid out of that vessel. The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2,200 lbs. After this the *Agamemnon* returned to the rendezvous, and cruised for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea. Unfortunately, the *Niagara* did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost, and the *Agamemnon* had to proceed to Queenstown. There are still 2,500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions and start for a final attempt on Saturday next.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

After the review at Aldershot, the Queen and family left for Osborne, where they arrived on Wednesday. On Friday Prince Alfred arrived off Osborne in the *Black Eagle* from Ireland, attended by Lieutenant Cowell. The Prince left afterwards for Alverbank. It is said that the Prince will accompany the Queen and Prince Consort to Prussia, and remain at Bonn to pursue his studies, and that he will be established at the University in much the same way as was his royal father.

It is said that Sir Alan M'Nab, so well known in connexion with Canadian politics, is to be the first Governor of New Caledonia.

Sir Stafford Northcote has issued an address to the electors of Stamford in anticipation of the resignation of Mr. Inglis, the present Lord Advocate, who has become the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. Sir Stafford, whose politics in the last Parliament were of a Peelite tinge, announces himself to be a supporter of Lord Derby's Government. It is expected that the election will take place on Saturday next. Mr. Inglis has issued a brief farewell address, which contains no political allusions.

A deputation upon the Hudson's Bay territories had an interview with the Earl of Derby on Tuesday, at Downing-street. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Christy, M.P., and accompanied by several members of Parliament. The object of the deputation was, to advocate the abolition of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly, with a view to the opening up of their territories to colonisation. This was explained by Mr. Christy, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Bury, and Mr. Wyld. Lord Derby, without pledging the Government to any specific course of action, referred to Sir E. B. Lytton's bill for the establishment of a colony in New Caledonia, as an indication of what direction the policy of the Government was likely to take.

Sir Samuel Morton Peto and party left Southampton on Wednesday, by the *Tagus* steamship, for Lisbon.

Ministers expect to eat their white bait dinner in July, and some now name the 22nd as the day of the dinner, and the 27th as the day of the prorogation. But we are more disposed to think that the business before Parliament cannot be concluded for a week later. We are inclined, therefore, to think that the prorogation will probably be deferred till the 2nd of August, in time to allow the Queen to start for Cherbourg on the 4th of August. Arrangements have been made to charter a vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental Company by several members of the House of Commons, and her Majesty's visit to France will be accompanied by a considerable following of both Houses of Parliament.—*Observer*.

The *Royal Albert*, Admiral Lord Lyons, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday. She left Gibraltar on the 30th ult., and off Lisbon encountered a heavy gale. She is to be paid off at Plymouth.

The successful suitor for the hand of the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, only daughter of Lord and Lady Overstone, is Major Lindsay, of Scots Fusilier Guards, brother of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart. Major Lindsay was one of the officers who so gallantly defended the colours of his regiment at Alma, escaping destruction as if by a miracle. For this achievement the gallant officer received the Victoria Cross.

We (*Plymouth Mail*) believe we may announce that Sir John Yarde Buller has consented to accept a peerage, and will take the title of Earl of Churston Ferrers. The second title will probably be Viscount Lupton.

Mr. Albert Smith left on Thursday for China, via the overland route.

Mr. Charles Dickens commences his tour of provincial readings in the first week of August, at Exeter.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Dr. Andrew Smith, late Director-General of the Army—Medical Department—to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

On Wednesday evening the Lady Mayorgess gave an "at home," and received in the spacious apartments of the Mansion House upwards of 1,800 of the aristocracy, diplomatic corps, members of the House of Commons, members of the Corporation, of the Stock Exchange, and other public bodies, as well as private friends.

Mr. George Thompson, after an absence in India of two years and a half, arrived in London on Sunday, having returned to England in the *Undaunted* (screw steamer) via the Cape. Mr. Thompson's health was in so critical a state during the voyage, that little hope of his recovery was entertained; but we are glad to state, that although still suffering from extreme debility, there is every probability of his early recovery.—*Morning Star*.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE MASTER OF THE BREWERS' SCHOOL.—At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, Mr. Grossmith, the publican who, under excited feelings, assaulted the Rev. Mr. May, master of the Brewers' School, pleaded guilty to "unlawfully wounding," and a charge of "feloniously" assaulting was withdrawn. With the consent of the prosecutor, the defendant was merely required to put in bail to appear to receive judgment if called upon.

DEFILING THE THAMES!—On Thursday, a clerk from the office of the City Solicitor applied to Mr. Yardley, the Thames Police Magistrate, for summonses against three men for throwing dung into the river Thames from the pier-head, St. Katherine's Dock. Mr. Yardley granted the summons; but said he considered it "a most inconsistent proceeding. Under another act of Parliament thousands of tons of refuse are being poured into the Thames daily, while under the Conservancy Act a person is liable to a penalty for throwing into it mud or dung in small quantities."

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, George Blewitt, a farm labourer, was committed for trial by the Ilford magistrates, charged with being concerned with several persons in the murder of George Clarke, a police-constable of the K division, who was found lying dead and mutilated in a corn-field, in the parish of Dagenham, on the evening of Friday, July 3, 1846. In answer to the Chairman, Inspector Whicher stated that he had no fresh evidence to produce. The prisoner was addressed by the Chairman, and cautioned in the usual form, when he said, "I am not guilty of it." After a few remarks from the Chairman, the prisoner was removed from the bar, and, for the first time, betrayed some emotion, and staggered as he retired. The trial was appointed to take place at the ensuing assizes at Chelmsford.

A TROUBLE SOME PREACHER.—At the Thames Court the Rev. G. C. Smith, the itinerant preacher, better known as Boatswain Smith, who has but very recently recovered the effects of a severe accident, appeared to answer a charge of causing an obstruction in Mill-street, Wellclose-square, where he had been holding forth to a congregation of 100 persons, of the description called "roughs," completely blocking up the street, which is a very narrow one. Several persons had their pockets picked directly the old gentleman commenced preaching. At twelve o'clock the rev. gentleman was asked into the temporary court, in which there were only seven persons, besides the magistrate and clerk, and Mr. Yardley said, "You are discharged, Mr. Smith; you can go, sir." The Rev. Mr. Smith: "I wish to say a few words, sir. The dreadful state of Ratcliff-highway, and the iniquity of"—Mr. Yardley: "No, no, Mr. Smith, this is no place for preaching; there is a very small congregation. Call the next case." The rev. gentleman was politely led out of court, and seemed greatly disappointed. He distributed some tracts to the mob in front of the court, addressed a few words to the people, and retired.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A jury in the Court of Common Pleas have given a verdict for 1,000*l.* as compensation to the widow and children of Mr. Cox, the bookseller, who was killed at the Colney Hatch station on the Great Northern Railway. In the same court, Mr. Kirley has recovered 1,000*l.* from the North-Western Railway for hurts sustained near Watford. Mr. Wynne, Government Inspector of Mines, was so severely hurt by an "accident" on the Shropshire Union Railway, that he has been crippled for life, and has been compelled to resign an appointment of 600*l.* a year; he has a large family, and has no means. He sought compensation from the railway; terms could not be arranged; and the case came before the Court of Queen's Bench. It appeared that the company, in a letter, had admitted their liability; so a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, Mr. Sergeant Shee to assess the amount of compensation. A jury in the Court of Queen's Bench has given Mrs. Search 1,500*l.* compensation for bad hurts sustained in the Lewisham accident on the South-Eastern Railway. The company had paid in 1,000*l.*; the lady's counsel asked for upwards of 3,000*l.* in all. In the Secondaries' Court an action was brought by a Mr. Smith against the Eastern Counties Railway Company, and the jury were called upon to assess the damages sustained by plaintiff, in consequence of the breaking down of one of the company's carriages, in which he was a passenger, at Retford. The damages were laid at 5,000*l.*, but a verdict of 800*l.* was agreed to.

Miscellaneous News.

PASSPORTS.—The Mayor of Dieppe has intimated to the agents of the Newhaven and Dieppe line of steamers that the French Government no longer require passports from English subjects intending to reside in Dieppe, or merely landing there on a temporary visit. Passports will still be necessary for those going beyond that place.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Great changes and improvements will be made under the new management of the Polytechnic Institution, the directors under whom it will in future be conducted being determined that light agreeable amusement shall be so united with popular science as to render the entertainments at this institution at once unique, intellectual, and pleasing.

THE LATE W. PALMER AND HIS ASSURANCES.—The Prince of Wales Assurance Company has, after long efforts, got an order from the Master of the Rolls for the delivering up and cancelling of the

policy of assurance obtained by William Palmer, the murderer, upon the life of his brother Walter for 13,000*l.* An attempt was made by his solicitor to establish the validity of this policy against the company, and apply its proceeds, first to the discharge of Walter Palmer's debts, and the balance for the benefit of his mother. His mother, from the outset, refused to take any part in these proceedings.—*Globe.*

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—An important conference of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press, and the members of the Society for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, was held on Monday, Mr. Gibson, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions pronouncing for a vigorous agitation to effect the repeal of the paper duties, and appointing a committee to co-operate with the society, were unanimously adopted.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—In the last week of May last there were 855,531 paupers relieved in and out of doors in England and Wales, against 842,441 in 1857, thus exhibiting an increase of 13,090. There was a decrease of 4.38 per cent. of pauperism in the metropolis, and a very large increase in the North-Western and York districts. The increase extends to every week in the month.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—Dr. Sadlier, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, has committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree in the garden of his brother's house at Castlenock, by a leather strap. He had been for some time in a depressed condition. His loss is generally lamented, for he was an amiable and estimable man. A coroner's jury has found that he died while labouring under an attack of temporary insanity.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.—On Monday evening an awful explosion took place in the Westminster-road, near the Waterloo-road, by which two firework factories and a great deal of property were destroyed, and upwards of sixty persons were injured, chiefly by the falling of the burning missiles. It is feared that several persons have perished in the flames, and that others will die from the injuries they have received. No cause is yet assigned for this calamitous occurrence.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The following is a list of candidates who have recently passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law at the University of London:—

First Division.—Bradford, Job, Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton; Bradwick, Geo. Charles, Merton College, Oxford.

Second Division.—Herbert, Edward Gilbert, Spring Hill College; Johnson, Robert, Queen's University, Ireland; Rotton, Jno. Francis, New College; Taunton, Jno. Bird, University College.

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. BARBER.—The report of the select committee which has been sitting for some days past on the case of Mr. W. H. Barber, the unfortunate gentleman who was convicted of forgery and transported for life, but whose innocence has since been proved beyond doubt, was made on Wednesday. The committee report strongly in his favour, but while they are precluded from making him a grant of money, they yet suggest to the Crown that, under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, compensation should be awarded.

ANNUITIES TO SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND SIR J. OUTRAM.—A special General Court of the East India Company was held on Thursday to confirm the resolutions granting annuities to Sir Colin Campbell and Sir James Outram, and to continue the latter to the son of Sir James. These resolutions were contested by Mr. Lewin and Mr. Jones, but their opposition was ineffectual. In the case of Sir James Outram's son the resolution was carried by 25 to 7. The court then proceeded to discuss the India Bill (No. 3.); but was soon counted out.

SAD ACCIDENT IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS.—A young woman, named Fanny Humphreys, in the service of Mr. Baggally, of Clapham-park, had gone to the Crystal Palace for a day's pleasure. When walking in the pleasure-ground, her muslin dress came in contact with a smouldering fusee and caught fire, the flames mounting high above her head as she ran about the grounds. A gentleman present eventually succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until he was severely burnt, when she was, without loss of time, conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, but she lingered in indescribable agony till death terminated her sufferings.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A special meeting of the East India Court of Proprietors was held on Monday, to take into consideration the India Bill as now adopted by the House of Commons. Mr. Crawshaw, who was the moving spirit of the meeting, proposed the adoption of a petition to the House of Lords, embodying various objections against the bill. The petition argues that a full and searching inquiry should have preceded the abolition of the Company; it condemns the power of secret action, which the bill reserves to the Minister for India; and it makes other statements with which the public are already familiar. Some discussion on the petition took place, but a motion for adjournment was carried, and in the meanwhile the petition was ordered to be printed.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The dull weather experienced during the last fortnight has retarded the ripening of grain, and it is now doubtful whether harvest in the midland and northern counties will be more than a few days earlier than usual, although it was expected at one time to come on a full fortnight before the average period. The delay has, however, proved rather beneficial than otherwise, for the crops were maturing much too rapidly to afford an abundant and healthy yield, and even as it is some of the more forward grain fields present occasional appear-

ances of blight. Some of the early crops of rye will fall before the sickle next week, and a few crops of oats and barley will be ready for cutting in the week following, but it will be three weeks from this time before harvest operations are general, unless the weather should become intensely hot and parching in the interval. Turnips have improved under the influence of the late moisture, but the crop is almost uniformly an indifferent one. Potatoes look remarkably healthy, and bid fair to be abundant. The fruit crop is much better than an average one, but apples will not be very plentiful. It is said the take of honey this season has been so far unusually great.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CHILHAM.—We regret to state that the Rev. Thomas Wood, a Dissenting minister, one of the sufferers from this accident, has died in Canterbury Hospital, from the effects of the injuries he received on that occasion. An inquest on the three persons killed by the accident terminated on Monday. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths were accidental, but accompanied it with a recommendation that the curve should be kept in good order, and that the speed round it should not exceed twenty miles an hour.

THE ARISTOCRATIC FETE AT CREMORNE.—This long-talked of event came off on Friday. The price of admission was half-a-guinea, the test of fitness a place on the visiting lists of the lady patronesses. The funds were to go to some charity, and 3,000 tickets were sold. Cremorne was beautified for its select revellers; there were profuse illuminations, an abundance of flowers, real plate from Hancock's. But the weather spoiled all the anticipated enjoyment. The rain poured down, and prevented the pleasure-hunters from engaging in any of the outdoor amusements practicable at Cremorne. Nevertheless 2,000 persons were present, and it is reported that "they toiled to secure an evening's pleasure with a zeal worthy of a higher cause." But the *fête* was a failure.

MR. RAREY AND HIS SECRET.—Mr. Rarey has released his pupils throughout the country from the penalty attached to the bond of secrecy. "As to the pamphlet," he writes, "which has been so extensively circulated in London, without my knowledge or consent, it was written by me three years ago, immediately upon the discovery of my system, contains but a meagre and imperfect description of it as now practised by me. It was printed for private circulation in my native state of Ohio, and I believe is perfectly unknown in New York and the other cities of the United States, as I never gave lessons on my system except in Ohio and Texas, where I passed a length of time experimenting on wild horses, mules, &c. I do not believe that any book that ever was written can teach this system so well and fully as an hour's lesson with personal observation."

MERCANTILE MARINE ASSOCIATION.—A large meeting of shipowners, masters, and mariners, was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday to take steps for obtaining a charter of incorporation for the Mercantile Marine Association. The meeting approved of the course pursued by the council with a view to obtain a charter. In a memorial to the Queen the objects of the corporation are thus set forth:—

1st. To elevate the social position of the officers and men belonging to the mercantile marine, by taking means for their superior education, and the advancement of ability and character, and the better discipline of the merchant service. 2nd. To reward officers and men of the mercantile marine for long and able service, for brilliant acts of seamanship, for saving life or cargo, for discoveries, inventions, or other contributions to the service. 3rd. To provide refuge for aged and worn-out officers and men of the mercantile marine. 4th. To establish schools, afloat and on shore, for the education and training of boys and men for the service. 5th. To establish institutions for the advantage of seamen; and to publish, or assist in the publication of, any books, maps, charts, plans, or other works, for the use of the mercantile marine. 6th. To raise funds for the carrying out of these objects. To a deputation from the association that waited on him on Thursday, Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, said he trusted that Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, Hull, &c., would unite in some great movement of the kind before him. It would be a vast national advantage, and would be far more useful than a local affair, however large.

THE NEW INDIA COUNCIL.—Speculation is afloat at the clubs in reference to the members who will be "nominated" and "elected" to compose the new Indian Council, under the bill which is now under the consideration of Parliament. There are to be fifteen members of Council, eight of whom are to be nominated by the Crown, and seven to be elected by the Court of Directors. Persons who profess to be acquainted with the intentions of the Government point out the following eight gentlemen as those who will be nominated by the Crown:—Major-General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Mr. John Pollard Willoughby, M.P., Mr. Henry Baillie, M.P., Sir John Stuart Mill, Sir James Melville, and Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P. It is, of course, difficult to fix, with any degree of certainty, upon the names of the seven gentlemen who will be chosen by the Court of Directors as the first "elected" members of the new Council; but it is pretty generally understood at the East India House that the following will, in all probability, be the successful candidates:—Mr. Ross D. Mangles, M.P., Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., Sir Frederick Currie, Captain Eastwick, Capt. Shepherd, Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P., and Mr. H. T. Prinsep. In the event of those arrangements being carried out,

no fewer than seven seats in the House of Commons will become vacant—Reigate, by the retirement of Sir Henry Rawlinson; Aberdeen, by the retirement of Colonel Sykes; Guildford, by the retirement of Mr. R. D. Mangles; Taunton, by the retirement of Mr. Arthur Mills; Wycombe, by the retirement of Mr. Martin Tucker Smith; Leominster, by the retirement of Mr. J. P. Willoughby; and Inverness-shire, by the retirement of Mr. Henry Baillie.—*Star.*

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD AND THE THAMES.—At a meeting of the body on Friday, Mr. Bazalgette, the chief engineer of the Board, reported that forty of the main sewers had, at their outfalls, been subjected to the deodorisation by lime, and he recommended that the process should be continued. The estimated expenditure, including labour, amounted to about 180*l.* per diem. Mr. Leslie hoped that they would hear what one of the greatest chemists of the present day (Dr. Hoffman) said upon the subject. He said:—

We believe that the erection of works in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis for the deodorisation of the London sewage might prove very prejudicial to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of London, and that in the event of the establishment of such works, the fluid run off from the sewage deposit, if discharged into the Thames in the vicinity of London, might very seriously affect the river.

Mr. Deputy Harrison would not consent to this enormous outlay only from week to week. Mr. Doulton said a more useless expenditure had never been incurred by the board. Mr. Phillips said a chemist examined before a committee of the House of Commons said that for every ton of lime thrown in, it caused four tons of deposit, and therefore it became a very serious matter to consider whether such a process should be continued. Mr. Peckett hoped the process would not be discontinued until it had had a fair trial. Mr. Palmer wanted to know if this lime thrown in would purify the river? Mr. Bazalgette said it would be beneficial, but it would not purify the river altogether. After some further discussion it was agreed that the process should be continued for another week.

THE CASE OF MR. GLOVER, LATE M.P. FOR BEVERLEY.—The Government are accused of having pursued a very disingenuous course towards Mr. E. A. Glover, the late candidate for Beverley. Instead of liberating him on the ground of ill health, it appears they should have done so as an act of justice. Nine of the jury who returned a verdict of guilty against him were satisfied of the erroneousness of their decision, and the remaining three concurred in a memorial for his free pardon. The facts that have been brought to light since the trial, and which reversed the opinion of eight jurymen, are that a deed supposed to have been fictitious is ascertained to have been genuine; and that the property in question, after providing for the mortgage, left an unincumbered interest more than twice enough to provide a qualification. The jurymen say they feel that they have inadvertently compromised the position of Mr. Glover by their verdict, and are anxious to repair the injury done to that gentleman. The memorial states "that all the incumbrance affecting the property was 16,000*l.* The present value is estimated by highly respectable and experienced land agents (Messrs. Roger and Dean, Knightsbridge), to be 1,510*l.* per annum; that the property has been hitherto let under its real value to a yearly tenant, and if re-let at its present advanced real value, after the interest upon the mortgage was paid, there would remain a balance of 837*l.* to sustain the qualification; that the value of the estate, if sold, would be, at thirty years' purchase, 45,300*l.* Deducting 16,000*l.* charge upon mortgages, would leave 29,300*l.*, a sum fully sufficient for the qualification."

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.—We believe we may state that Ministers have agreed upon the measure which is to be proposed for the sewerage of the metropolis. It is probable that the Metropolitan Board of Works will obtain increased power under the new Bill as well as increased funds. But they will also incur increased liabilities. They will obtain more power to do the work, but they will be expected to do it. It is intended to give the Metropolitan Board 3,000,000*l.* for the purpose of the general sewerage of the metropolis, such 3,000,000*l.* to be repaid in thirty years. Towards this repayment the Board is to be entitled to levy a special rate of 4*d.* in the pound upon all rateable property within the bills of mortality. The Metropolitan Board are also to have the advantage of not being so restricted as formerly as to the place of outfall, and—as proposed by the Government—they will not be forced to go so low with the main drainage as they are now. These advantages being conceded to the Metropolitan Board in the new bill they will be expected to carry them out. This is the very point at which we understand the local board is disposed to stick. It is whispered that they will not accept the proffered responsibility, even accompanied by the greater powers with which it is linked.—*Observer.* [Considerable improvement has taken place in the condition of the Thames since the continued rains of Friday night and Saturday last. The noisome stench which was so offensive has materially subsided, the storm-water from the upland suburbs having modified the appearance of the black slush to a considerable extent.]

An old man died, the other day, in Westminster workhouse, who, in the course of nine years, assumed the responsibility of becoming sponsor to upwards of a thousand children born in the workhouse; and for the service of becoming godfather, he was, upon each occasion, rewarded by the parish authorities with a pint of porter.

Literature.

Essays Sceptical and Anti-Sceptical; or, Problems Neglected or Misconceived. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. Edinburgh: J. Hogg and Sons.

THIS is the eighth volume of Mr. De Quincey's collected works. We did not think that his occasional writings would amount to so much; but, in none of these volumes is there anything that we would willingly spare, and we are glad to believe that there is more matter yet to come.

The present volume contains much more learning and thinking than volumes of the author's that are likely to be much more generally popular. Its contents "first of all took their station in the periodic journals of this country;" and it is surprising that papers of such remarkable character and high excellence should have been written, even by Mr. De Quincey, for "a service very nearly extemporaneous." But, on the supposition that such essays must necessarily suffer from hurry and inadvertence, the author has the following just remarks:—

"My own experience, in common with that of many other writers, has taught me that the disadvantages of hurry are not without their compensations. Performers on the organ, so far from finding their own *impromptu* displays to fall below their more careful and premeditated efforts, on the contrary, have oftentimes deep reason to mourn over the escape of inspirations born from the momentary fervours of improvisation, but fugitive and irrevocable as the pulses in their own flying fingers. Something analogous there is in the effects of that inexorable summons which forces a man to write against time, when racing along to intercept the final closing of a weekly or monthly journal. It is certain, however, it may be explained psychologically, that the fierce compression of mental activities which takes place in such a struggle, though painful and exhausting, has the effect of suddenly unlocking cells in the brain, and revealing evanescent gleams of original feeling, or startling suggestions of novel truth, that would not have obeyed a less fervent magnetism. Pain, and conflicts with suffering, are ministrations of development to the human intellect even in the youngest infants, much more frequent than is commonly observed."

This is true of extempore speaking as well as of extempore writing,—but a great success in either implies that a man, by the discipline of study and the habit of utterance, really *can* write or speak; and *without* that discipline, he who writes or speaks under pressure, and extemporaneously, will inevitably fail, and that disgracefully. As the organist, referred to by Mr. De Quincey, must have mastered both the theory of music and the use of his instrument, before his *impromptu* displays, however great his genius, can be really satisfying, so the writer or speaker must, by labour and premeditation, have perfected his powers, before *his* *impromptu* can be worth anything to the thoughtful and the educated. The tendency now-a-days is so strong to extempore thought and utterance, in the pulpit and by the press, that it is worth while, even by such common-places as we now write, to guard against a misuse of Mr. De Quincey's ingenious and truthful pleas.

Perhaps the most important essay in this volume is that on "Protestantism." It contains some things from which we altogether dissent; and many others that are deeply true and abundantly suggestive. Its observations on the evidence for the *spiritual* inspiration of the Scriptures, (as distinguished from a merely *verbal* inspiration) are forcible and eloquent:—there are recent writers, who, without any reference to Mr. De Quincey, have transferred some of the thoughts, and the illustrations too, to their own pages. Baptismal regeneration, the Newmanite Theory of Development, and the power of Christianity to work in co-operation with time and social progress, are topics touched with a firm hand, yet with much subtlety. On the second of these questions, Mr. De Quincey occupies an intermediate position, between those who follow Dr. Newman and those who, mistaking the nature of the problem, deny any power of development at all. Though it is only of the "executive arrangements" of the Apostles—of what they did "economically"—that the author admits they *may* have "erred," his remarks must be received with cautious consideration. The close of the article is worth quoting, as representing its pervading spirit.

"On reviewing the history of false religions, and inquiring what it was that ruined them, or caused them to tremble, or to exhibit premonitory signs of coming declension, rarely or never has been found amongst such causes any open exhibition of violence. The gay mythologic religion of Greece melted away in silence; that of Egypt, more revolting to unfamiliar sensibilities, more gloomy, and apparently reposing on some basis of more solemn and less allegoric reality, exhaled like a dream—i.e., without violence, by *internal* decay. I mean, that no violence existed when the religion fell, and there *was* violence when it did not. For even the dreadful fanaticism of the early Mohammedan sultans in Hindooostan, before the ascension of Baber and his Mogul successors from the house of Timour, failed to crush the monstrous idolatries of the Hindoos. All false religions have perished by their own hollowness, and by *internal* decay, under the searching trials applied by life and the changes of life, by social mechanism and the changes of social mechanism, which wait in ambush upon *every* mode of religion. False modes of religion could not respond to the demands exacted from them,

or the questions emerging. One after one they have collapsed, as if by palsy, and have sunk away under new aspects of society and new necessities of man which they were not able to face. Commencing in one condition of society, in one set of feelings, and in one system of ideas, they sank instinctively under any great change in these elements, to which they had no natural power of plastic self-accommodation. A false religion furnished always a key to one subordinate lock; but a religion that is true will prove a master-key for all locks alike. This transcendental principle, through which Christianity transfers herself so readily from climate to climate, from land to land, from century to century, from the simplicity of shepherds to the utmost refinement of philosophers, carries with it a corresponding necessity (corresponding, I mean, to such infinite flexibility) of an infinite development. The paganism of Rome, so flattering and so sustaining to the Roman nationality and pride, satisfied no spiritual necessity: dear to the Romans as citizens, it was at last killing to them as men."

Another paper on "The Pagan Oracles," deals with a problem which the early Fathers treated in a manner the most defiant towards historic truth, and the most transparently foolish and injurious,—and which others, under a reaction from them, have darkened either with (so-called) philosophical speculation, or with (so-called) Christian superstition and devout unreason. Mr. De Quincey, also, has his prepossessions, and defends a particular view, rather than determines a settlement of the question. He makes us feel the truth of his own remark, that "oftentimes, under a continual accession of light, important subjects grow more and more enigmatic." In our judgment he errs rather in what is collateral and inferential, than in his main representations:—the latter are, that the Oracle was an authentic distributor of *counsels* (*not principally predictions*) adapted to the infinite situations of its clients—often very wise counsels; and that, take them at the very worst, Oracles were no otherwise hostile to Christianity than as a branch, or function, of Paganism—as being ultimately engrafted in the stem of idolatrous religion, and sharing constructively in all the corruptions and pollutions of that tainted source:—but further than this, scarcely even thus far, do we assent to the positions Mr. De Quincey zealously maintains.

In an essay on "Greece under the Romans," having special reference to Mr. Finlay's really great work on that subject, our author defends a position which, as he foresees, "will be pronounced by many in a high degree paradoxical." It is, that—"to the Byzantine Empire, as a great barrier standing through eight centuries, breaking and sustaining the assault of Mahometanism, else too strong in that quarter for infant Christendom in the West, must be assigned majestic functions." Many readers, however, will find reason to recast their opinion, to some extent, of a mighty organ "working through ages on behalf of human progress, and only not historically acknowledged, because not truly understood." In this essay there is a fine piece of criticism on the false pretensions of Mahometanism; and Mr. De Quincey arrives at an historical judgment on the prophet, his doctrine, and his followers, much more certain and self-commanding than the views which speculators—and even Christian speculators—have lately inclined, inconsiderately, and in concession to the pseudo-catholic temper of the times, to urge on behalf of the great imposture. "Was Mahomet a great man?" asks Mr. De Quincey; and answers, "I think not": and after carefully exposing the grounds of his opinion, he concludes:—

"Thus far, therefore, it appears that Mahometanism is not much indebted to its too famous founder; it owes to him a principle—viz., the unity of God (which he stole from the Jewish Scriptures) which, *merely* through a capital blunder, it fancies peculiar to itself. Nothing but the grossest ignorance in Mahomet, nothing but the grossest non-acquaintance with Greek authors on the part of the Arabs, could have created or sustained the delusion current amongst that illiterate people—that it was themselves only who rejected Polytheism. Had but one amongst the personal enemies of Mahomet been acquainted with the Greek, *there was* an end of the new religion in the first morn of its existence. Once open the eyes of the Arabs to the fact, that Christians had anticipated them in this great truth of the divine unity, and Mahometanism could only have ranked as a subdivision of Christianity. Mahomet would have ranked only as a Christian heretic or schismatic; such as Nestorius or Marcion at one time, such as Arius or Pelagius at another. In his character of *theologian*, therefore, Mahomet was simply the most memorable of blunderers, supported in his blunders by the most unlettered of nations. In his other character of *legislator*, we have seen that already the earliest stages of Mahometan experience exposed decisively his ruinous imbecility."

This problem of Islamism is confessedly difficult;—Mr. Kingsley says, "to me as a Christian priest, a very awful problem." Perhaps we have readers whose views of Islam have been derived chiefly from Mr. Carlyle's *Heroes and Hero-worship*—supplemented, it may be, by Mr. Kingsley's unusually self-asserting assurance, in his *Alexandria and her Schools*, that "he is convinced, from his own acquaintance with the original facts and documents [what these are in any special sense advantageous to Mr. Kingsley's pretensions, we should be glad to know], that the picture there

drawn [i.e., by Carlyle] of Mohammed is a true and a just description of a much calumniated man;—we entreat all such persons to read the brief and suggestive remarks contained in Mr. De Quincey's *Essay*, and, if possible, to follow it up with Mr. Finlay's chapters on the subject. These are writers who, at least, have no prepossessions in favour of any summary method of accounting for the strength of Islam, by attributing its origin to sheer unmixed imposture, and its phenomena to fanaticism; yet, neither can they discover, in history or in the Koran, any supports for the now popular theory of the pure conscientiousness, wisdom, prescience, and almost inspiration of Mahomet.

A paper on "Miracles," peculiarly acute and strong, and in various ways serviceable against Hume's argument, treats affirmatively the question, "whether a miracle, if it should actually take place, could have any power to propagate its own existence amongst mankind; that is, whether it could translate itself upon the wings of *testimony* from the little theatre of spectators or auditors, before whom it had been exhibited, to the great theatre of the world, and the still greater theatre of posterity." Another article on "Casuistry" is highly interesting; and while admitting that casuistic studies have not unjustly fallen into disrepute, and especially in Protestant lands, argues that the *thing* itself is absolutely indispensable to the *practical* treatment of morals, and that the uses of casuistry become more urgent as society grows more complex. "After morality has done its very utmost in clearing up the ground on which it rests its decisions—after it has multiplied its rules to any possible point of circumstantiality—there will always continue to arise *cases* without end, in the shifting combinations of human action, about which a question will remain whether they do or do not fall under any of these rules;" and Mr. De Quincey states and examines a few of such cases, some historical and public, others personal and private. It is an ingenious and sound-minded essay.

We have left ourselves no room to speak of several other papers; but hastily conclude with a commendation of the volume, as presenting the solid matter of the wonderfully diversified works of one of our best of writers.

A Compendium of History from the Creation to the Commencement of the Christian Era. Designed chiefly for the use of Schools and Young Persons. By A. H. London: Hamilton and Co.

THIS work, we are told, "has been suggested in consequence of the writer having frequently heard regret expressed by persons engaged in tuition, of the want of some concise and simple work on history, which should at once comprehend in one consecutive train, all the leading and most important facts, and uninumbered by dry and wearisome details." In history, it is excessive *generalism*, and not detail, that is "dry and wearisome;" and it would have been well for the writer to have discovered this when writing her earlier pages,—she appears instinctively to have felt it when writing of the times of Philip and Alexander, and of their successors. The main streams of history are clearly traced; but confusion is likely to arise, we fear, in the minds of the young, from the very *plan* of the book—which ought to have been accompanied by full "synchronistical" tables, to make it perfectly intelligible and easy of reference. The Index, however, is very good. As to style, the work is peculiarly lucid, often elegant, and constantly interesting. The sentiment pervading its views of facts or characters is pure and lofty, well adapted to produce right impressions on the young, and, while giving them attractive information, to lead them into habits of thoughtful moral judgment.

THE PERIODICALS—(JULY).

Three substantial Quarters claim to share with the monthlies, during this sultry weather, the attention of the readers of periodical literature. The *Westminster* is more than ordinarily controversial, and we must add, heavy; though it cannot be denied that the questions dealt with in the present number gain in the end by vigorous and fearless discussion. The opening article, "Calvin at Geneva," deals with the career and creed of the reformer in a candid spirit, contains not a few sentiments which his disciples may read with profit, and shows a characteristic ignorance of the actual results of the system of religion that bears his name. "Calvin," we are told, "had a passionate desire to live as a free man under the law of God. He felt no corresponding necessity for intellectual emancipation." Is not that the failing of the age rather than the individual? When the reviewer asserts that "greatly as the Calvinistic Churches have served the cause of political liberty, they have contributed nothing to the progress of knowledge," he utters an unmeaning dictum. As well might the *Westminster* be reproached for doing nothing to purify the Thames. But if the writer means that the Calvinistic creed is a hindrance to the spread of knowledge, a whole host of names, illustrious in science, literature, and statesmanship, that have been identified with Calvinistic sentiments, disprove the objection.

In elaborate articles the *Westminster* supports "the Nebular Hypothesis" by the aid of recent astronomical discoveries, and furnishes fresh proof of the folly and danger of state interference with medical science. In reference to the Medical "Reform" Bill now passing through the Commons it is pithily remarked:—"The proposed Medical Council will centralise and consolidate the powers of the corporation; while the 20,000 constituents of the profession, who by their struggles have extorted whatever improvements have hitherto been effected, are still to be denied a voice in the constitution and management of their own Government, in the education of their own members, and in the appropriation of their own funds." "The last days of Church-rates" is an interesting *resume* of the history of the struggle against this ecclesiastical grievance, evidently from the pen of the only lady who could deal with the topic in so masterly a manner. "Total *Repeal*" is its motto. "The rate is doomed; and to struggle to preserve it is simply loss of prestige, and labour in vain." The writer takes pains to show how the agitation should be carried on, and bears this ungrudging testimony to the labours of the *Liberation Society*:

Meantime, what is the best thing to do? The choicest authority perhaps is in the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control,—an association of a highly practical character, which has, in the fourteen years of its existence, effected some excellent reforms, and prepared the way for many more. A society which has obtained the withdrawal of the English *Regium Donum*, and extinguished *Ministers' Money*, and organised a Parliamentary resistance to all endowments of sects in Ireland, and opened Oxford University to Dissenters, and enabled them to take academical degrees at Cambridge, and procured improvements in the burials, may well be trusted as guides in the Church-rate question. Their advice is,—to apply to their office in Serjeant's-inn, for counsel and aid (gratuitous) in impugning and resisting a Church-rate. They have issued the useful little manuals named in our heading, by means of which any ratepayer may learn how to proceed, and may perceive that it is scarcely possible to lay and levy a rate where the parishioners think proper to use the existing law for resisting it. Such resistance is now a social duty, and it is a policy which must obtain speedy success.

The *British Quarterly* enters the lists against Mr. Buckle's philosophy as propounded in his remarkable work, the "History of Civilisation in England," the drift of which is thus described:

The propositions to which the most material part of this volume may be reduced are the following:—First, that the barbarisms and the civilisations of more than three-fourths of the globe have received their complexions from the action of climate, of soil, and of the aspects of nature; and that the necessary laws embodied in these influences are not likely to be less potent in the future than in the past. Second, that in Europe, the part of the world in which such influences are most resistible, their action is such as to leave no place for what is called the freedom of the will, and that there, as everywhere, the great civilising power has always been knowledge—scientific truth; the action of other supposed causes in that direction, such as religion, morality, literature, and government, being imaginary, not real. Third, that the ages in which this dynamic force—knowledge concerning physical and mental laws, has done most to civilise men, have been ages strongly marked by scepticism.

These views are combatted by a writer of great intelligence and keenness, who thoroughly exposes Mr. Buckle's unphilosophical one-sidedness. It is ably argued, in opposition to the historian, that scepticism in itself is no virtue—its function only is to discredit and destroy, and does no positive good in human civilisation. "That has to come from other sources—eminently from that moral feeling on which scepticism depends both for its negative and positive value." While, however, the reviewer conclusively vindicates the efficacy of religion in the work of civilisation, and maintains that "to that despised, persecuted, and bleeding remnant of religious men who were still preserved amongst us, we owe the larger portion of the influences which have brought us into a better condition," he pleads for greater patience in the treatment of scepticism in the following terms:

Concerning the action of scepticism in regard to moral and religious truth, we must confess that we do not account ourselves competent to unravel all the intricacies, or to solve all the mysteries involved in that matter. We know some elderly gentlemen, and some gentlemen a long way from being elderly, who seem to understand all about it. We do not. We believe there may be seasons in a man's history in which he will doubt in regard to the most sacred and acknowledged truths, and apparently from no vicious, but rather a virtuous motive. He does not profess faith in this or that religious truth, simply because his mind does not embrace it, and it would in consequence be hypocrisy so to do. So his faith in moral principle makes him seem to be faithless in regard to religion. In like manner he cannot admit this or that doctrine as true even to his own mind, inasmuch as it seems to him to be contradictory or immoral, and thus his natural feeling in regard to the consistency of truth and the basis of right, makes him a sceptic where others are believing. One thing here, however, is certain. No virtuous man would choose to be in any such state of hesitancy with regard to such matter; it must be to him a painful feeling, and it will be for the most part a grave secret for his own bosom, not a frivolous babble for everybody's ear. No wise man will pronounce abruptly on such cases. Such paths of spiritual life—remote, obscure, little trodden, border on the spiritual regions beyond our sphere, and serve to remind us that while there are "revealed things" which we may understand, there are "secret things" which do not come within the sphere of our knowledge. Such phases in mental history are not uncommon in the experience of the most devout and simple-minded Christians; no marvel if they are found in persons who have never attained to any real religious faith, and are only struggling in the way towards it.

In two other articles—"Swainson on the Creeds," and "Dr. Trench's Sermons"—the *British Quarterly* deals with other branches of theology. There is also very readable sketches of Montaigne, the essayist, and of French political history forty years ago, founded on Guizot's *Memoirs*. "India and the House of Commons" is thoroughly Palmerstonian, distinguished for its bitterness against Mr. Bright, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Roebuck, and protesting against "the political immorality of those Liberals who seem well pleased to carry Liberal measures, by squeezing them from the grasp of an illiberal Government." Was Lord Palmerston's, forsooth, a "Liberal" Government? It is a pity that the *British Quarterly* should so pertinaciously wear the spectacles of partisanship, when even the *Times* has been obliged to lay them aside.

There is excellent and varied reading in the new number of the *National*, which announces that, in consequence of its success, the review will in future appear the same in size and price as the other quarterlies. The following are the leading topics discussed:—"Ghosts of the Old and New School—Mr. Gladstone's Homer and the Homeric Age—The Troubadours—Hegel's Philosophy of History—Mr. Kingsley's Poems—Mahomet—Charlatan Poetry: Martin Farquhar Tupper—Comte's Life and Philosophy—The State of Parties." Several of these articles exhibit great research, and are adapted to increase the reputation of the *National*. The onslaught on Mr. Tupper, whose "Proverbial Philosophy" has reached its thirty-third edition, will probably, from its vigour and novelty, attract the greatest attention. The writer professes to belong to "that small but respectable minority who regard Mr. Tupper's versicular philosophy as superficial and conceited twaddle—as a new manifestation to these latter days of weakness and sentimentalism under the solemn form of the *Oracular*." The spirit of the article may be indicated by a short extract, the truth of which can be more easily denied than gainsaid:

He fills his writings with what, to his own class, are the baldest truisms; and spoils even these by adding a pompous and vulgar fringe of artificial simile. But his truisms are not always truisms to his readers; and his atrocious taste in ornament is not perceived. As we said, he is a quack of the "inward" school. He is the victim of his own stronghanded fancies. He is a kind of poetical Pecksniff; and takes for his motto, "My friends, let us be moral." But a simple man is easily taken in; and Mr. Tupper's readers, finding now and then themes for their own thought, are blind to the ostentatious tediousness with which he dilutes them. He is a sort of homeopathic metaphysician, and only makes his little modicum of truism visible at all by the immense proportion of sugary simile in which he wraps it up. He has the art of "pondering" *in vacuo*, without giving you any idea what he is pondering about.

We have small space to give to the monthlies. Though Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has become a Cabinet Minister, he has not yet given a definite answer in *Blackwood* to—"What will he do with it?" Part 14 contains a very true and graphic picture of Parisian society. *India* furnishes the text of two interesting articles, and "Mr. Dusky's opinions on art" is a clever satire on the foibles of a great art critic. Amid a variety of articles in *Fraser*, "Catarina in Venice" is conspicuous for its power and interest. Had space permitted, we should have been glad to quote a sketch of London life as seen from the top of an omnibus. "How we went up Snowdon" tells of an ascent of the Welsh mountain as early as May, when its summit was still clothed with snow. The *Scottish Review* well answers to its title as "a journal of social progress." The article on "The Dwellings of the Working Classes" is specially deserving of attention as accumulating evidence of the commercial success in the erection of model lodging-houses not only in London, but in Edinburgh and Glasgow. This month's *Eclectic* is of average excellence; varied, and very readable. The *Monthly Christian Spectator* contains two noticeable articles—one on the London Missionary Society, boldly declaring that the action of a portion of its executive "is highly injurious to its interests," and suggesting that "it would pay the society handsomely to pension off one or more of its officers with an annuity of at least 1,000*l.*;" the other by a thorough artist in feeling, who fluently argues that the fine arts have *not* morally instructed mankind. The *Educator*, the quarterly journal of the Congregational Board of Education, contains an article on the national system in Ireland, which deserves perusal in connexion with Friday's debate in the House of Commons. The readers of the *Homilet* for the present month are favoured with an unusual novelty—a portrait of the editor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Steckwell.

Gleanings.

"Do you drink *hale* in America?" asked a Cockney. "Hail? no! we drink *thunder* and *lightning*," said the Yankee.

The *Sultan*, which left Southampton on Saturday for India, took out no specie, a circumstance that has not happened for some years past.

"Thompson's Handbook of Leicester" states that "a fifth meeting of the Legislative Body was held in the borough in 1450, owing to the *insalubrity* of the air of *Westminster*."

Earl Howe has presented to the Leicester Town Museum a statue of "Religion" by Rubillac, valued at 1,000 guineas. The work was executed by that sculptor for Admiral Penn.

An Irishman, writing from Ohio, says it is the most elegant place in the world. "The first three weeks," he says, "you are boarded gratis, and after

that you are charged nothing at all. Come along, and bring your children."

Martin Kosta, the Hungarian refugee, who was rescued from the Austrian authorities, in 1853, by Commander Ingraham, of the United States navy, died recently in very indigent circumstances on a sugar plantation near the city of Guatemala.

A manufacturer in the south of France advertises a preparation which he calls "Eau de Noblesse;" and declares that "it makes the hair always preserve an honourable direction, and gives to the person who uses it an air of distinction and supremacy!"

The directors of the Crystal Palace announce an art union, to be called the Crystal Palace Art Union, the special object of which is to produce and circulate pure and beautiful examples of British art manufacturers.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer, whose singular peregrinations in barbarous regions have long occupied the public, has just found a pillow in the hospital of Hamburg, where Dr. Tungel is treating her for chronic ague caught at Madagascar.

A Yankee, falling into conversation with an Englishman on the rail, said to him:—"I knowed a man considerable like you down to Connecticut, only didn't squint." We have heard of another, who evidently thought he was paying a compliment in taking his English companion for "a little ugly down-easter."

The Shakespeare autograph is enshrined in the British Museum. It lies on velvet, in a sloping mahogany case, with a plate-glass before it, and curtains of blue silk to protect it from too strong a light. "What a change," says the *Illustrated London News*, "from lying in a dirty chest in a three-pair-back attic, off Chancery-lane!"

The following is one of the products of American ingenuity:—

Here lies the body of Stanwick Oakes,
Who bought his clothes of Granville Stokes,
The very best maker in Philadelphia of pants, and vests,
and cloaks,
And lived and died like other folks.

Lieutenant Glover, of Baikie's West Coast Expedition, has met with a valuable relic of Mungo Park. It is a volume of logarithms, with Mungo Park's name, and autographic notes and memoranda. The possessor offered it to Mr. Glover for 200,000 cowries. The price demanded was enormous, and it was impossible to pay it. After some consideration the Lieutenant took from his pocket a clasp-knife, and asked the native what he thought of that. This was too tempting a bait to be refused; the native joyfully took the knife, and the Lieutenant still more joyfully secured this valuable memento of the distinguished African traveller.

A domestic servant (says a correspondent) in writing to her father always made use of the "Complete Letter Writer;" and one day, when she had finished her epistle, brought it to her mistress' daughters, that they might see and be surprised at what she could do. Over the parlour mantelpiece hung a copy of "Moreland's Country Churchyard;" on one of the tombs is the well-known verse, "How loved, &c." This had struck the maid's imagination; and the letter in question finished thus:—

"I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. N.

VERSE.

How loved, how valued once, avail thee not,
To whom related or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remain of thee:
'Tis all thou art, 'tis all the proud shall be."

AN EPITAPH TO THE PROVOST OF DUNDEE.—It is recorded in history that a certain Mr. Anderson, who filled the dignified office of Provost of Dundee, died, as even provosts must. It was resolved that a monument should be erected in his memory, and that the inscription upon it should be the joint composition of four of his surviving colleagues in the magistracy. They met to prepare the epitaph; and after much consideration it was resolved that the epitaph should be a rhymed stanza of four lines, of which lines each magistrate should contribute one. The senior accordingly began, and having deeply ruminated he produced the following:—

There lies Anderson, Provost of Dundee.
This formed a neat and striking introduction, going (so to speak) to the heart of things at once, but leaving room for subsequent amplification. The second magistrate perceived this, and felt that the idea was such a good one that it ought to be followed up. He therefore produced the line—

Here lies Him, here lies He:
thus repeating in different modifications the same grand thought, after the style which has been adopted by Burke, Chalmers, Melville, and other great orators. The third magistrate, whose turn had now arrived, felt that the foundation had thus been substantially laid down, and that the time had come to erect upon it a superstructure of reflection, inference, or exclamation. With the simplicity of genius he wrote as follows, availling himself of a poet's license to slightly alter the ordinary forms of language:—

Hallelujah, Hallelujah!

The epitaph being thus, as it were, rounded and complete, the fourth contributor to it found himself in a difficulty; wherefore add anything to that which needed and in truth admitted nothing more. Still the stanza must be completed. What should he do? He would fall back on the earliest recollections of his youth—he would refer to the very fount and origin of all human knowledge. Seizing his pen, he wrote thus:—

A. B. C. D. E. F. G.!

Whoever shall piece together these valuable lines, thus fragmentarily presented, will enter into the

feelings of the town council, which bestowed a vote of thanks upon their authors, and caused the stanza to be engraved on the worthy Provost's monument.—*Frazer's Magazine* for July.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Far below the eruptions, boils, sores, and other excrescences that disfigure the surface of the body, lies the acid and corrosive poison which sustains and aggravates them. This virus, which usually lurks in the large vessels springing from the great internal organs, can only be followed to its hidden recesses by a preparation like Holloway's Ointment, whose penetrating properties are irresistible. Having reached the poison its chemical action immediately destroys or neutralizes it. It acts with equal speed and safety, and its cures are radical. The pills from their purifying effect upon the blood are a material help in such cases. Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

A FEW MORE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY CURES without Medicine of Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, and Debility, effected by Dr. Barry's delicious Health Restoring Revalenta Arabic Food are here given:—Cure 52, 422.—"Bridge-house, Frimley, April 3, 1854. Thirty-three years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabic Food. My lungs liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right; my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.—James Roberts, wood merchant." No. 32, 836.—"From the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross. Three years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food.—Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."

Supported by testimonial from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabic Food."]

BIRTHS.

BRINDLEY.—July 3, the wife of Rev. R. Brindley, Bath, of a daughter.

FULLER.—July 6, at Mellesham, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Fuller, of a son.

COLLIER.—July 9, at Downton, Wilts, Mrs. J. T. Collier, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SLATER—TREVOR.—June 23, at the Protestant University Church, Bonn-on-the-Rhine, by the Rev. A. Alcock, Ellen A. Trevor, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. E. Trevor, to Daniel Slater, B.A., of Western College, Plymouth.

ROOKS—WOOLAND.—June 24, at Ebenezer Chapel, Okehampton, by the Rev. C. Seymour, Mr. James Rooks, of Bewheer in Drewsteignton, to Miss Elizabeth Wooland, both of Okehampton.

COOKE—OGDEN.—June 26, at Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, by Rev. J. Hunt Cooke, Mr. Ebenezer Cooke, brother of the officiating minister, to Eliza, daughter of P. Ogden, Esq., of King-square, Goswell-road.

FROST—COE.—July 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Earl's Colne, Essex, by the Rev. John Walters, the Rev. George Oliver Frost, Independent minister, Wivenhoe, to Hannah, only daughter of Mr. Coe, coachbuilder, Earl's Colne.

WHEWELL—AFFLECK.—July 1, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Evenina Frances, widow of the late Sir Gilbert Affleck, Bart., of Dalham Hall, Suffolk, daughter of the late Francis Ellis, Esq., of the Royal Crescent, Bath.

WHITER—LEA.—July 6, at Kingland Congregational Church, by the Rev. Thomas Aveling, Thomas, youngest son of James Whiter, Esq., of Spital-square and Bethnal-green, to Lydia Sarah, eldest daughter of Charles Lee, Esq., of Kingland and Mildmay-park.

CALWILL—PIPER.—July 7, at Ebenezer Chapel, Okehampton, by the Rev. C. Seymour, Mr. William Calwill, of Tenacott Farm, Bideford, to Miss Ellen Tabitha Piper, of Eastpark, Ilfracombe.

THEOBALD—WAGSTAFF.—July 8, at St. John's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. C. Regan Paul, B.A., of Eton, Robert M. Theobald, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Camden-town, to Miss Wagstaff, of Windsor.

PIGOTT—WEBB.—July 10, at Bromley Chapel, Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. William Brock, Mr. Richard Pigott, of Trinity-square, Southwark, to Diana, second daughter of the late C. J. Webb, Esq., of Oxford-street, London.

WATT—WEBB.—July 10, at Bromley Chapel, Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. William Brock, Mr. Edward Watt, of Frederick-street, Gray's-inn-road, to Jane, third daughter of the late C. J. Webb, Esq., of Oxford-street, London.

TOZER—POOLE.—July 10, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. D. Ketterson, John Edmonds, youngest son of the late Mr. J. E. Tozer, of Camberwell, to Selina, eldest daughter of Mr. George Poole, of Tryon's-place, Hackney.

SAVIN—NORTHCROFT.—July 13, in the Cathedral, Bangor, by the Rev. W. F. Sanders, Vicar of Watford, Northamptonshire, the Rev. John Henry Gavin, of Hyde, near Manchester, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Northcroft, of Egham, Surrey.

DEATHS.

HARGOOD.—May 25, at Lucknow, of fever, Lieutenant Wm. Hargood, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp to the late Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, aged twenty-four years.

TURNBULL.—June 21, the Rev. James Turnbull, A.M., minister of the Congregational Church at East Grinstead, after a severe and lingering illness.

BARNES.—June 30, Mr. Robert Barnes, the faithful pastor of the Baptist Church, Glemford, for twenty-seven years and six months, where his labours were greatly blessed.

KAY.—July 4, at 3, Upton-place, Commercial-road East, after sixteen days' illness from effusion into the brain, Mr. Hildreth Kay, late one of the treasurers to the General Wesleyan Reform Fund, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

GOODVE.—July 6, at Gosport, deeply lamented, Lydia, widow of the late Joseph Goodve, Esq., of the same place, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

FRANCIS.—July 7, at 5, Ovington-terrace, Brompton, Stephen Francis, late of the Commissariat Department of H.M.'s Treasury, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

LLOYD.—July 7, Edward Lloyd, infant son of David Jones, Brighton-street, Seacombe, in Liverpool, aged thirteen months.

PALMER.—July 8, at Woodbridge, the Rev. William Palmer, minister of Beaumont Chapel, aged fifty-seven years. He performed his usual duties on Sabbath-day July 4. The last sermon which he preached was a repetition, by request, of the first sermon delivered to his late congregation, on Luke xxiii. 48. He was a very earnest and useful minister.

GRIFFITHS.—July 9, Miss Deborah Griffiths, daughter of the Rev. David Griffiths, formerly a missionary in Madagascar, but now of Machyuleth, Montgomeryshire, in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

SCULLY.—July 9, at Chelmsford, Philip Densham, the eldest son of Mr. W. C. Scully, aged three years and nine months.

GODWIN.—Recently, at Cobham, near Bristol, Mr. John Godwin, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CRV. Tuesday Evening.

The funds have been very inactive during the week. Yesterday, however, there was a fall of 1 per cent., attributed to the closing of several operations for the rise, the unfavourable nature of the accounts from India and China, and a rumoured loan of 3,000,000l. for the purpose of cleansing the Thames. The market to-day opened at a decline, but subsequently there was more firmness. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange there was an absence of animation.

Foreign securities are moderately active, but prices are steady. English railway stocks are especially firm, in face of the decline in the funds. As usual immediately prior to the declaration of the half-yearly dividends, bond side holders of railway stock decline to sell, while some speculative purchases have been induced by the belief that the floating supply of some stocks has diminished.

The imports of the precious metals during last week scarcely reached 20,000l. The exports have been about 96,000l. About 100,000l. in gold was received from Russia yesterday, nearly the whole of which was taken for export to the Continent. No withdrawal of bullion, however, occurred at the Bank of England. It is evident that the Bank's stock of bullion has reached its highest point for some time to come.

Advices from Liverpool announce the stoppage of Messrs. Astley and Williams, an old established and respectable house in the South American trade. It is expected that their liabilities will prove to be about 100,000l., and that the estate will turn out a good one.

Five guineas per cent. has been paid at Lloyd's on the insurance of the steamer *Royal Charter*, which has now been out ninety-two days from Melbourne, with 405,000l. in gold; and to effect fresh insurances ten guineas would probably have to be paid.

The business of the port of London, during the past week was not so active. 142 vessels were reported at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign parts; there were 4 from Ireland, and 137 colliers. The entries outwards were 137, and those cleared amounted to 128, besides 19 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies were only two vessels—viz., one to Launceston of 632 tons, one to Port Phillip of 884 tons; the total amounting to 1,516 tons.

The trade reports for the past week show an increased amount of business. There has not been much activity in any of the numerous staple branches, but the tendency is to improvement, with an augmentation of transactions. At Manchester trade has been quiet, though quotations exhibit firmness. From Nottingham the accounts state that business has exhibited a more favourable appearance, and that the lace trade has become comparatively animated. No great alteration has occurred in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, and at Wolverhampton the symptoms of recovery are only partial. In Birmingham the operations have not been very important, but at Bradford the tone of business is improving. At Huddersfield, Leeds, and Leicester business has revived, with a prospect of further improvement. In Barnsley the linen trade has been more active, and the accounts from Ireland are decidedly less unfavourable.

Cyclical.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,204,450	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,450,900
		Gold Bullion	16,729,450
		Silver Bullion	—

£31,204,450

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	—
Res.	3,211,647	Bank	£10,602,417
Public Deposits	6,994,930	Other Securities	16,685,445
Other Deposits	13,155,645	Notes	10,000,680
Seven Day and other Bills	808,527	Gold & Silver Coin	679,207

£38,723,749

July 8, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 9, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

SKEEN, A., and FREEMAN, A., Old Broad-street, City, timber brokers, July 19, August 23.

NUTT, G. J., Derby, grocer, July 22, August 10.

RILEY, R., Halifax, engraver, July 20, August 20.

Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

TOMBS, I., pork butcher, Newbury, Berkshire, July 26, and August 23.

HARRISON, J. M., warehouseman, Watling-street, City, July 23, and August 20.

THOMPSON, F. W., engineer and machinist, Coventry, July 24, and August 14.

CRITCHELL, A., cabinet-maker, Upper

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, July 12.

We had a short supply of English wheat this morning, but the weather being finer there was less activity in business, though last Monday's prices were supported; in foreign we had not much doing; but where sales were made, extreme prices were obtained. Norfolk flour realised 33s per sack, and American quite as dear as last week. Barley ready sale, and grinding 6d dearer. Beans and peas held higher, but very few here. The arrivals of oats were small, and needy buyers were obliged to pay a trifling advance, though dealers held off in expectation of better supplies. Linseed and cakes without alteration.

BREWERIES.

	WHEAT		FOREIGN	
Essex and Kent, Red	44	46	Dantzig	50 to 54
Ditto White	48	50	Königsberg, Red	44
Lincs, Norfolk, and			Pomeranian, Red	46
Yorkshire Red	42	46	Rostock	46
Barley, malting	32	34	Danish and Holstein	44
Distilling	27	28	East Friesland	42
Malt (pale)	66	68	Petersburg	40
Beans, mazagan	—	—	Biéle and Archangel	—
Ticks	—	—	Polish Odessa	38
Harrow	—	—	Marijanopoli	49
Pigeon	—	—	Taganrog	44
Peas, White	44	46	Egyptian	36
Grey	46	48	American (U.S.)	42
Maple	46	48	Barley, Pomeranian	28
Boilers	—	—	Königsberg	—
Tares (English new)	68	70	Danish	27
Foreign	66	68	East Friesland	24
Oats (English new)	96	98	Egyptian	21
Flour, town made, per	—	—	Odessa	25
Sack of 280 lbs	41	43	Oats	24
Linseed, English	—	—	Dutch	21
Baileys	48	50	Jahde	21
Black Ses	60	62	Danish	20
Hempseed	42	44	Danish, Yellow feed	24
Canaryseed	78	82	Swedish	25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	—	Petersburg	21
112 lbs. English	—	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
German	—	—	New York	22
French	—	—	Spanish, per sack	—
American	—	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	32
Linseed Cakes, 18d to 14s	—	—	40	—
Rape Cakes, 4d 10s to 7d per ton	—	—	—	—
Rapeseed, 3d 6s to 3d 10s per last	—	—	—	—

SEEDS, Monday, July 12.—The inquiry for cloverseed and trefoil for export continues, and several parcels have been taken during the past week, at the advance then noted. The reports of the home crops continue favourable, the fall of rain of the last three or four days having been beneficial to the young plants. Canaryseed was steady at last week's values.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 12.

There was a large supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, but its general quality was very inferior. About an average time-of-year supply of beasts was received fresh up from our own grazing districts, and the condition of most breeds was good. Prime beef was in fair request, and last Monday's quotations were well supported. Otherwise, the demand ruled heavy, and foreign stock sold at reduced currencies. The general top figure for beef was 4d per lb. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,200 Soots and shorthorns; from Lincolnshire 720 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 76 Soots. With sheep we were again extensively supplied, but their condition was by no means first-rate. All breeds met a slow sale at a decline on the quotations of 2d per lb. The lamb trade—owing to increased supplies—was heavy in the extreme, and prices gave way 4d per lb. About 500 lambs came fresh to hand from Ireland. The few English calves in the market sold at full prices; but foreign calves were rather cheaper. In pigs very little business was transacted, at last week's currency.

Per lb. to sink the offal.

	s. d.					
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	2	Pr. coarse woollen	3 10 to 4 0
Second quality	3	4	3	6	Pr. coarse Southdown	4 2 to 4 6
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	0	Pr. coarse calves	3 4 to 3 10
Prime Soots, &c.	4	2	4	4	Pr. small	4 0 to 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep	2	10	3	2	Large hogs	3 2 to 4 0
Second quality	6	4	8	8	Neatam. porkers	4 2 to 4 4
Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stocking calves, 10s to 28s: Quarter-old-store pigs, 18s to 28s each.	—	—	—	—	—	—

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 12.

Although the supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets continue only moderate, the trade generally rules heavy at our quotations.

Per lb. by the carcass.

	s. d.					
Inferior beef	2	10	2	2	Small pork	3 8 to 4 0
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 2
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	3 4 to 3 10
Do. small do.	3	10	4	0	Prime ditto	4 0 to 4 4
Large pork	3	8	3	6	Veal	3 4 to 4 2
Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, July 13.

TEA.—The market is inactive, the telegraphic advices from China not having caused any alteration in price.

SUGAR.—Only a limited business has been done, and the quantity announced for public sale during the week is small. Prices have not exhibited any material variation. In the Refined Market no business of importance has been reported, and prices rule rather easier.

COFFEE.—The market is steady, with a fair inquiry for Plantation Ceylon, at fully late quotations. Other descriptions are inactive.

RICE.—There has been a very limited inquiry, and but little business has been reported. Prices have, in most instances, slightly given way.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 12.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 14,424 firkin butter, and 1,197 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 7,821 casks butter, and 320 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very flat during the past week, and a decline of 2s to 3s was generally submitted to; the dealers purchase cautiously, and but a limited extent of business was transacted. Best Dutch further declined 4s to 6s per cwt. The bacon market also ruled very dull, except for choice fresh parcels, of which the quantity is very limited; prices range from 5s to 6s handied, according to quality, &c.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 12.—Our market continues to be moderately supplied with home-grown potatoes, and last week's imports were confined to 14 baskets from Boulogne, 3,804 do. from Rotterdam, and 35 tons from Jersey. All kinds are in good request at from 5s to 16s per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 10.—Trade continues brisk, and the supply is equal to the demand. Cherries are still largely imported from the Continent, as are also apricots, plums, and figs. Strawberries with a few exceptions are not good. Of pears, a few may still be obtained. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazilia, 1s 6d; Spanish, 1s 6d; almonds, 2s; walnuts, kindred, 20s do. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. English peas are now plentiful, and since the late rains they have improved in quality. Of the latter there are likewise large arrivals from France. Greens are plentiful, as are also French beans. New potatoes are largely supplied, and green artichokes fetch

from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, July 12.—The rain appears to have had a beneficial effect on the plantations. The duty is estimated at 225,000l. The trade during the week has remained quiet, without any material alteration in prices.

OILS, Monday, July 12.—Linseed oil is in steady request, at 38s per cwt on the spot. Rape is firm and rather higher, 48s having been paid for foreign refined, and 45s for brown. Lard oil 34s 9d, tallow do. 56s. In olive very little is doing at 45s for Gallipoli. Most other oils are a slow inquiry. Turpentine is dull at drooping prices.

TALLOW, Monday, July 12.—The transactions in our market are on a very moderate scale; yet prices may be considered steady. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 49s 9d per cwt. Rough fat is 2 7d per lbs.

COALS, Monday, July 12.—Market heavy, at the rates of Friday's sale. Stewart's, 17s 6d; Haaswell, 17s 6d; S. Hartley, 17s 6d; Braddyl's, 17s 6d; Gosforth, 17s 6d; Tanfield, 17s 6d; Holwell, 17s; Hartley's, 17s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 12s; left from last day, 1—Total, 124.

Advertisements.

WANTED, at Michaelmas, in a Dissenter's Family, a GOVERNESS, capable of instructing rather advanced Pupils in the Modern Languages and the usual accomplishments of a polite Education.

Apply to Mrs. Cozens-Hardy, Letheringsett Hall, Holt, Norfolk.

THE Rev. WM. CUTTLE, Minister of Whitfield's Tabernacle, Kingswood Hill, near Bristol, desires to meet with a few CHILDREN, under Ten years of age, to form a class with his own four children, and to be EDUCATED with them under the care of their Mother, assisted by a responsible Governess.

The Friends of Motherless Children would find this a favourable opportunity of providing them with the inestimable blessing of Home Instruction and Training. Terms, from Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas per annum.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Cuttle, Prospect House, Kingswood-hill, near Bristol.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling. —Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

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100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Cream-laid note	2	0	per	rin.	Cream-laid adhesive envelopes	3 0 per 1000
Thick do.	4	0	0	0	Large commercial envelopes	4 0
Bordered note	4	0	0	0	Large American	—
Straw paper	2	6	0	0	but envelopes	3 6
Blue commercial note	3	0	0	0	Foolscap paper	7 0 per rm.
Ditto, letter size	6	0	0	0	Commercial pens	1 0 per gross
Sermon paper	4	6	0	0	—	—

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

GALVANIC BELT, without Acids, for the CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia in all its forms, Inactivity of the Liver, or Sluggish Circulation. From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded post free. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT is to be consulted daily from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., at 16, Argyle-street, Regent-street. The Galvanic Baths for extracting mineral poisons, and the cure of cutaneous diseases. Post-office Orders payable as above, or at the Galvanic Bath Depot, 523, New Oxford-street.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

THE BEARD, WHISKERS, AND MUSTACHIOS.

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THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS, just out. Many of the patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. Flounced Muslins from 6s. 6d. Mourning Muslins, the best and largest selection in the kingdom. Last year's patterns selling at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns post free.—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d. Plain, double skirt, and flounced, with jacket complete; neat, pretty patterns; cut out by one of the first cutters in Paris, and completed there by superior French artists. A fresh arrival every Wednesday. Patterns post free.—FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS at a singular low price. A simple Check; the material is Cashmere, with rich drape side-trimming, in French blue, nut-brown, black, violet, French grey, and the new green, edged with velvet. The skirt is made, and lined throughout, the material for bodice included. Price 14s. 9d. The additional charge for making the bodice is 1s. A drawing of the dress sent post free.—FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS. The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure. The Half-guinea Cloth Jacket, a very pretty shape just from Paris, to be had in all the fashionable colours. For country orders, size of waist, and round the shoulders is required. A drawing sent post free.—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

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A GEM.—Our New Guinea French Mantles. A drawing sent post free.—THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.—Agents for the Ladies' Handkerchiefs embroidered by the Nuns of Pan with the new Chetech Needle, price 1s. 0d.; by post, fourteen stamps; 5s. 9d. the half dozen; by post, 6s. 3d.

WILLIAM CARTER IMPORTER, EXPORTER, AND STAY BODICE MANUFACTURER, informs the Public that his STOCK is NOW COMPLETE for the present SEASON. Ladies should visit this Wholesale and Retail STAY BODICE and PETTICOAT WAREHOUSE for CHEAP and FASHIONABLE GOODS. Self-lacing Patent Front-fastening Elastic Stay and Bodices 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Family and Nursing Stays (self adjusting) 9s. 6d. to 21s. 0d. Paris Wove Stays (all sizes) 5s. 11d. to 15s. 6d. Address, WILLIAM CARTER, No. 22, Ludgate-street (two doors from St. Paul's), E.C. Wholesale Lists free.

LADIES' VIGORNA CRINOLINE, WATCH-SPRING JUPON MUSLIN, and STEEL PETTICOAT WAREHOUSE. Parisian Eugenie Hoop Skeleton Skirts 4s. 6d. to 25s. 0d. Full-sized Vigorna Crinoline Petticoats 7s. 6d. to 21s. 0d. French Muslin Watch-Spring Jupons 6s. 9d. to 16s. 6d. Ladies' Warm Travelling Linsey Woolsey, and Quilted Australian Wool Petticoats. CARTER'S PATENT SAFETY POCKET should be possessed by every lady travelling by rail, or visiting places of public amusement. Address, WILLIAM CARTER, No. 22, Ludgate-street (two doors from St. Paul's), E.C. Engravings of the above, free.

CATCH 'EM ALIVE, OH!—They are no use when dead.—Look to your Tailors' Bills! Black Frock and Dress Coats to order, 50s.; Black Kersmone Trousers, 21s.; Fancy Doeskin ditto, 16s. OBSERVE!—J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD-STREET.

JONES'S TROUSERS, in wool-dyed Black and Oxford Doeskins, of first quality, fit, and workmanship, made on his own premises at 20s. per pair. Patterns with instructions for self-measurement, sent post free.

COATS, West wool-dyed black superfine, at 4s. and 5s.; Vests, same, from 11s. to 13s.—J. W. Jones, 1, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

HYAM and CO.'S BELT DRESS, 10s. 6d.—SCHOOL SUIT, 10s. 6d.—All that can possibly be desired in Material, Design, Make, and Ornamentation, will be found in the Child's Dress and Boy's Suit of HYAM and CO., and Parents and Guardians could not have a more favourable opportunity of economically attireing the young members of their family circle. Gentlemen are recommended to purchase the NEW GUINEA COAT and VEST, and the TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS and VEST at a Pound.

A BELT DRESS or a SCHOOL SUIT will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom on receipt of a Post-office Order for the same, accompanied by the following particulars. Age, Height, Width in Inches round Chest, do. Waist, length of Sleeve from centre of back, and entire length of Trousers.

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HYAM and Co.'s ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains all the finest fabrics of the British and Continental Manufactures. The artifices, &c., employed in the Design and Make of these excellent materials are the first in the trade. A trial will prove these statements strictly true.

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COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

WEAK LEGS, KNEES, and ANKLES.—BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS are the best that can be made; they give support, are durable, and may be washed. Prices from 7s. 6d. Trouses fitted from 10s. 6d., by W. H. Bailey, 418, Oxford-street. A female in attendance.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a treat, try EAMES'S PATENT TROUSERS, a perfect and elegant fit, falling gracefully over the instep, with or without straps, giving that freedom and comfort so necessary in walking or riding. If you try them once, you will never change your tailor. The texture and pattern are the best the English Market can produce. The price 17s. 6d. to 25s.

10, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, COATS, and WAISTCOATS, 17s. 6d., 33s., and 5s. 6d. respectively. Also a large assortment of Light Alpaca Sydenham Overcoats for Summer Wear, 12s. 6d., and Melton Jacket, 17s. 6d. These goods are all made with peculiar care. The SYDENHAM CONSTRUCTION is effectually directed to secure perfect and truly graceful fit, without the least restraint, strain, or encumbrance in any position of the body. The SPIRIT of PROGRESS, the GENIUS of IMPROVEMENT is the motive power of this age. "FORWARD" is the WATCHWORD. What a wonderful improvement has now remodelled the fashion, the material, the price, the convenience, and the healthfulness of clothing! Only fifteen years ago, similar articles of clothing, neither so well made, nor, as a rule, of as good materials, were costing the wearer more than twice as much. The construction of clothing of what was considered an unimpeachable fit, was rather that of a straight-waistcoat than anything else. The elegant "exquisite" must needs be a hog in armour. A little observation of the admirable symmetry of the human frame long since convinced the Inventors of the SYDENHAM CONSTRUCTION that this was a grievous mistake, and by devoting much attention to the subject, they were enabled to contrive their present method, whereby they secure a more invariable fit, together, not only with an appearance of ease, which is in itself a constituent of true elegance, but with actual and undeniable comfort. BOY'S SUIT COMPLETE upon the same principle, 24s. FULL DRAWING-ROOM DRESS SUITS, 63s. Light Alpaca SYDENHAM SUMMER OVERCOATS, 12s. 6d., made with a degree of care hitherto unknown in this class of goods. Sea-side Suits, 42s.; Travelling Suits, 42s.; Riding Suits, 50s.; Day Suits, for business or lounge, 42s.; A perfect business Coat, of elegant Melton cloth, 17s. 6d. Elegant Sydenham Summer Overcoat, of elegant Melton cloth, 21s. Ladies' Riding Habits, 50s. to 84s.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL.

Guide to Self-Measurement sent free.

LAWRENCE HYAM, MERCHANT CLOTHIER and MANUFACTURER, 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LONDON,

informs his large and increasing Connexion that his Stock for the Spring and Summer of 1858, embracing every Novelty in Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing, is now ready for Public inspection.

The following brief list of prices is specially recommended:—

L. HYAM'S Summer Capes. 16s. 0d., 21s. 0d. to 36s. 0d. L. HYAM'S Angola Suits, in every style 36s. 0d. to 50s. 0d. L. HYAM'S Summer Oxonian Walking and Tourist Coat.

L. HYAM'S Surtout and Dress Coat 10s. 6d. to 30s. 0d. L. HYAM'S Summer Trowsers, a magnificent assortment. 8s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.

L. HYAM'S Summer Waistcoats, in every shape. 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

L. HYAM need only mention that his Stock of YOUTH'S GARMENTS is unequalled in VARIETY and STYLE, and the mere fact that TEN THOUSAND BOYS' and YOUTH'S SUITS were sold by him in DECEMBER and JANUARY last, is a sufficient proof of Public estimation.

L. HYAM also respectfully solicits attention to the following facts in connexion with his Establishment:—

L. HYAM buys only for CASH DIRECT from the MANUFACTURER.

L. HYAM only employs EXPERIENCED CUTTERS and SOUND WORKMEN.

L. HYAM MANUFACTURES all his GARMENTS, and being tested by himself, he can warrant their durability.

L. HYAM'S sizes are so subdivided, that a good fit is sure to be obtained.

L. HYAM adopts but ONE SYSTEM of CHARGES, namely, a low and uniform rate of profit—so low that large sales only would prove remunerative.

L. HYAM MARKS every Garment in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no deviation is made, thereby insuring confidence and preventing imposition.

The ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of EVERY NOVELTY for the SEASON; an unerring fit and a graceful and durable Garment can be obtained at a great reduction in price.

CLERGYMEN, MINISTERS, and PROFESSIONAL MEN will do well to visit this Establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a PERMANENT DYE, and of warranted durability.

The 17s. TROUSERS, made to measure, already so popular, can now be had in a great variety of patterns.

LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Clothier and Manufacturer, 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LONDON

ELEGANT MUSLINS!! NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT MONTH!!

20,000 PIECES of GAUZE, BALZINE, and ORGANI FRENCH MUSLINS are now offering at 2s. 11d., the dress of eight yards, or any length cut at 4d. the yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. the yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Large buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.

HOOPER, MUSLIN MERCHANT and PRINTER, 52, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1836.

SPENCE'S BUSINESS POLICY, SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SPENCE'S SILKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

SPENCE'S SHAWLS FOR THE PEOPLE

SPENCE'S MANTLES FOR THE PEOPLE.

SPENCE'S FANCY DRESSES FOR THE PEOPLE.

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SPENCE'S HOSIERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

SPENCE'S DRAPERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

DRAPERS, MILLINERS, and DRESS-MAKERS, supplied with Cut Lengths at the Lowest Trade Prices.

Any Article not approved of, will be readily EXCHANGED—the object of the Proprietors being to gain the CONFIDENCE of PURCHASERS, and warrant their RECOMMENDATION of the Establishment to their Friends and the Public.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, so that one uniform price is charged to all.

SPENCE AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE, 77 AND 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

BAD BLOOD and ILL HEALTH are best remedied by Dr. ZADD JEBB'S SARAPARILLA, DANDELION, CHAMOMILE, and QUININE PILLS. Pure blood gives life, health, and vigour, bad blood brings on illness in all its varieties.

The discoveries in Medical Science enabled Dr. Zadd Jebb to combine the above vegetable drugs in such a manner that the properties of one do not destroy those of the other, and this discovery is only known to the executors of Dr. Zadd Jebb.

These pills are admitted by medical men to be the safest remedy for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Skin Diseases, Blotches, Pimples, Headache, Neuralgia, Deafness, Indigestion, Liver, Bilious, and Female Complaints, Constipation, Gravel, Stone, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Disease, Pains in the Limbs, and for Poor Health. They purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, and revive the system by reorganising the vital tissue. The public must protect themselves by asking for Zadd Jebb's Pills, as they are the only pills answering to this advertisement. If not obtainable, boxes are sent free by post on receipt of stamps, addressed to Z. JEBB, 10, Hungerford-street, London, price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

London Agents: Messrs. Barlow, 95, Farringdon-street; Harvey and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Saugar, 160, Oxford-street; Edwars, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-churchyard; and Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road.

TO NERVOUS and RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condemnation of Mr. C. Meing (ex-agent), on the 30th of November, 1856, by the High Courts of England and France, for infringing the rights of the Inventor of the Patent Medical Electric Chains, and for clandestinely applying the high testimonials given upon them to an electro-instrument circulated by him amongst our agents under false pretences, will, it is hoped, make all purchasers, to secure genuine Chains, particularly notice that no other fac-simile or seal but "J. L. PULVERMACHER'S" is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the Six Countries in which they are patented, without which none are real.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRO-GALVANIC CHAINS, for personal use—safe, certain, and speedy remedy for Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Diseases. They weigh but two ounces, and are intended to be worn on the affected parts of the body. On the first application (in fact, in an instant) the system becomes light and invigorated, and the Head, Ear, and Tooth-ache, and all acute Pains, vanish in an extraordinary manner; also, in a few hours, and at most in a few days, the worst cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Deafness, Indigestion, Liver, Bilious, and Female Complaints, Constipation, Spasms, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and many other Chronic Diseases, are totally eradicated. Thousands of Testimonials of Cures, both from Private Persons and Medical Practitioners, in every part of the world, confirm these facts. In the "Life" of that remarkable Divine, Dr. Kitto, it says,—"The instant I applied a small Pulvermacher's Chain I felt a pleasant electric current pass through my system, and immediately my pains left me." He was the greatest sufferer ever known, especially from Deafness, Paralysis, and Rheumatism. Adopted by the Academie de Medecine, Paris; and Rewarded at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Deemed worthy of high eulogium in the Works and Writings of those great Philosophers and eminent Physicians, Sir C. Locock, Bart., Physician to her Majesty; Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Bequerel, Pouillet, Delarive, Oppolzer, and many others. These Chains, as the "Lancet" and other Medical Journals state, must at once convince every person of their extraordinary curative powers who will give them one moment's trial. Price 5s., 10s. 6d.,—the 1s., 18s., and 22s. most useful. J. L. PULVERMACHER and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE. Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectively removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENZA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenza Arabic Food.

Cure No. 71, of dyspe

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY, 20s. per dozen.—W. WHITAKER, Wine Merchant, 24, Crutched-friars.

Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Terms, Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance.

BARCLAY and Co.'s STOUT, 3s. 6d. per dozen quarts, by taking six dozen; delivered within four miles.—W. WHITAKER, Wine Merchant, 24, Crutched-friars, City.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 20s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Our very superior SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, of which we hold an extensive stock, are now in brilliant condition.

AT TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN,

For PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c. Being imported from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, they are only charged half the usual duty. Pint Samples of either sent for 12 Stamps. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Terms, cash, or approved reference prior to delivery.

"I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry.

"H. LETHEBY, M.D., London Hospital."

The Analysis of Dr. Lethby sent free upon application.

Brandy 16s. per Gallon.

WELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, E.C.

CAPE WINES.—H. R. WILLIAMS, 112, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, Two doors from the Flower Pot,

IMPORTER OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WINES.

South African Port and Sherry 20s. per dozen.

South African Marsala and Madeira 20s.

Superior qualities 24s.

South African Amontillado 24s.

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These wines have undergone a very careful analysis, are quite free from acidity, and can be highly recommended for their purity and wholesome character; and they are especially suited for Dinner, Dessert, Supper, and Family use.

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H. R. WILLIAMS, Wine and Spirit Importer, 112, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

Extract from Private Letter.

"Having used Cape wine at the Cape I am able to state that the wines sold by you are genuine and good. Of the wholesomeness and real goodness of the red wine I can speak with certainty, having used it for upwards of fifteen years."

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?" try RUSSELLS and COMPANY'S, who sell none but the BEST TEAS and COFFEES, 42, Borough (first from the Railway Station); 71 and 72, Bow; and 22, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT of WOADED BLACK CLOTH, 4s. Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock or other Vest. Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed.

Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free. Personal attendance within five miles.

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CABINET FURNITURE, CARPET, DAMASK, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, HIGH HOLBORN.—HOWITT and Co. having maintained a reputation for upwards of a quarter of a century for supplying the most substantial articles in CABINET FURNITURE, &c., for general House Furnishing, with confidence solicit an inspection of their present extensive Stock by those about to furnish. Their new Illustrated Furnishing Catalogue will be found invaluable as a guide, and may be had on application. N.B. Carpets and Damasks having undergone a material reduction in price, consequent on the late general money panic, has enabled them to make purchases under unusually favourable circumstances, and they are now submitting new patterns in Carpets from 6d. to 1s. per yard below last year's prices, and old patterns at a much greater reduction.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S General Furnishing IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Ferry-s-place, London.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of SECONDHAND FURNITURE, covering a space of more than 60,000 square feet.—J. DENT and Co., Proprietors of the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street, beg most respectfully to invite the attention of purchasers of any description of FURNITURE to their at present unrivalled stock, consisting of entire suites of Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room Furniture, manufactured by the best houses in London, which they have recently purchased from several noblemen and gentlemen leaving England under such circumstances as to enable them to offer any portion at less than one-third of its original cost. Every article warranted, and the money returned if not approved of. Principal entrance, 89, Crawford-street, Baker-street.

1858.—CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH should apply for a copy of a new ILLUSTRATED ESTIMATE BOOK, which is just published by Messrs. COBBETT and Co. (gratis and post free). From the numerous piracies of their former work, Messrs. Cobbett have found it imperative to prepare an entirely new Catalogue, which will contain revised estimates for Furnishing with elegance and economy, at fixed prices, on a plan altogether peculiar to their Establishment, illustrated by 287 elegant and useful Designs of Furniture adapted for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms, Offices, Libraries, Halls, &c., and taken from Goods actually in Stock. References of the highest character to numerous Clergymen in various parts of the kingdom. All ORDERS DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.—COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London (ten minutes by rail from London-bridge).

BENETFINK'S IRONMONGERY is the Best and Cheapest.

BENETFINK'S CUTLERY is the Best and Cheapest.

BENETFINK'S ELECTRO-PLATE is the Best and Cheapest.

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CUTTING'S ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE FORKS and SPOONS, 1s. half dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 10s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Pots from 12s. to 40s.; Crust Stands, with cut glasses, from 10s. to 65s.; Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks.

CUTTING'S STRONG NICKEL SILVER TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half dozen; Desert Spoons and Forks, 8s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 8s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 1s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 8s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. half dozen.

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CUTTING'S POLISHED STEEL FENDERS and BRONZE ditto, Fire Irons from 1s. 9d. to 50s.; Metal Tea-pots from 1s. 6d. to 12s.; Saucers, Stewpans, Boilers, Coal Vases, Tea-trays, Glass Chandelier, Moderator Lamps, from 6s. 6d. to 6l. 10s.; Travelling and other Baths.

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, London. Goods sent to all parts of the Kingdom, Carriage Free.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

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Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, 45, Moorgate-street, 29, College-green, Dublin.

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Estimated and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

EPPS'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation is supplied in 1lb. and 1lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.

JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, and the manufactory, 398, Easton-road; also of grocers and chemists. Each packet is labelled.

RICH CURRANT CAKE.—Why make your own when DOIG'S Rich CAKES are only 8d. per lb.? These celebrated cakes are made of superior fruit, and every other article of the finest quality, in various sizes, from 14lb. Doig's superior Currrant Cake, for Tea Meetings and School Treats, in quantities of not less than 20lbs., 6d. per lb. Doig's pure Welsh Bread.—68, Fetter-lane, and 74, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,

Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

BEST COALS, 23s. GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's WallSEND COALS, screened, at 2s.; or Good Seconds at 22s. per ton, for cash.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff, and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 2s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamer; Hartlepool, 21s.; Silkstone, first class, 21s.; second class, 20s.; third class, 19s.; Clay Cross, first class, 19s.; second class, 18s.; Barnsley, 17s. per ton, not cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Office, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more

than thirty years have been held in constant and in

creasing public estimation, as the purest farine of the sort, and

as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure

and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper

for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of

general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the

Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town

and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family caskets

at 2s., 6s., and 10s. each.

MILLARD BROTHERS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,

18, CHARING CROSS, (opposite Drummold's Bank).

Merchants and Captains supplied.

For SPECTACLES apply as above. Crystals of the purest

water ground on untiring principles, and Spectacles to fit the

face.

Spectacles should fit the face to bring the focus of the lens

properly before the centre of the eyes, without which, however

sufficiently the lenses may be selected, they cannot afford that

esse and assistance. Spectacles are capable of Operas, Tele-

scopes, Microscopes, &c., &c.

Manufacture established 1777.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appoint-

ment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply

the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and

68, King William-street, London Bridge, contain by far the

largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE

CUTLERY in the World, which is manufactured direct from

their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Fiddle Double King's Lily Pattern. Thread. Pattern. Pattern

12 Table Forks, best quality 1s. 16s. 0s. 2s. 14s. 0s. 3s. 9s. 0s. 8s. 12s. 0s.

12 Table Spoons do. 1s. 15s. 0s. 2s. 14s. 0s. 3s. 9s. 0s. 8s. 12s. 0s.

12 Dessert Forks do. 1s. 7s. 0s. 2s. 0s. 6s. 2s. 4s. 0s. 2s. 14s. 0s.

12 Dessert Spoons do. 1s. 15s. 0s. 1s. 4s. 0s. 1s. 7s. 0s. 1s. 15s. 0s.

2 Sauce Ladies do. 0s. 8s. 0s. 10s. 0s. 11s. 0s. 0s. 13s. 0s.

1 Gravy Spoon do. 0s. 7s. 0s. 10s. 0s. 11s. 0s. 0s. 13s. 0s.

4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) 0s. 6s. 0s. 10s. 0s. 12s. 0s. 0s. 14s. 0s.

1 Mustard Spoon do. 0s. 1s. 8s. 0s. 2s. 6s. 0s. 3s. 0s. 4s. 6s.

THE NEW
ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM
 FOR
 THE DRAWING-ROOM.

ALEXANDRE and SON have just taken out a New Patent for the DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM, which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other Instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any one note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums. To each of the New Models an additional blower is attached at the back, so that the wind can be supplied (if preferred) by a second person, and still, UNDER THE NEW PATENT, the Performer can play with perfect expression.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL
 IS MADE IN THREE VARIETIES.

NO.				GUINEAS.
1. THREE STOPS,	Percussion Action,	additional Blower,	and in Rosewood Case	25
2. EIGHT STOPS,	ditto	ditto	ditto	35
3. SIXTEEN STOPS,	ditto	ditto	ditto, Voix Céleste, &c.	60

(The best Harmonium that can be made.)

Messrs. CHAPPELL have an enormous Stock of the

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUMS,

And of all varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect for the CHURCH, SCHOOL, HALL, or CONCERT-ROOM.

NO.	GUINEAS.	NO.	GUINEAS.
1. ONE STOP, Oak Case	10	7. ONE STOP (with Percussion Action), Oak Case, 16 guineas;	18
2. Mahogany Case	12	Rosewood Case	20
3. THREE STOPS, Oak, 15 guineas; Rosewood	16	8. THREE STOPS	32
4. FIVE STOPS (Two rows Vibrators), Oak Case	22	9. EIGHT STOPS	40
ditto Rosewood Case	23	10. TWELVE STOPS	45
5. EIGHT STOPS ditto Oak, 25 guineas; Rosewood	26	11. PATENT MODEL	55
6. TWELVE STOPS (Four rows Vibrators), Oak or Rosewood Case	35	ditto Polished Oak or Rosewood Case	55

Messrs. CHAPPELL beg also to call attention to their

NEW AND UNIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NO.	GUINEAS.	NO.	GUINEAS.
1. In MAHOGANY CASE, 6½ octaves	25	5. The UNIQUE PIANOFORTE, with perfect check action, elegant Rosewood Case, 6½ octaves	40
2. In ROSEWOOD, with Circular Fall, 6½ octaves	30	6. The FOREIGN MODEL, extremely elegant, oblique strings, 7 octaves, best check action, &c.; the most powerful of all upright Pianofortes	50
3. In ROSEWOOD, elegant Case, Frets, &c.	35		
4. In VERY ELEGANT WALNUT, Ivory-Fronted Keys, &c.	40		

ALSO TO THEIR

Immense Assortment of New and Second-hand Instruments, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, for Sale or Hire.

Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums and of Pianofortes sent upon application to

CHAPPELL & Co., 49 & 50, New Bond-street; and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

PARKINS AND GOTTO, WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPE MAKERS, 24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

The Cheapest and Largest Stock in the World. A Saving of full Six Shillings in the Pound. Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England on Orders over Twenty Shillings. No Charge for Embossing Arms, Crests, Initials, or Addresses upon Note Paper or Envelopes.

Polished Steel Crest Dies, 5s. 6d., usually charged, 10s. 6d. Business or Address Dies, from 3s. 6d.

	s. d.		s. d.
Good Cream Note, full size	per ream	2	0
Thick Cream Laid ditto (a very useful paper)	"	4	0
Black Bordered ditto	"	4	0
Useful Letter Paper	"	5	0
Sermon Paper	"	4	6
Foolscap	"	8	0

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PARKINS and GOTTO'S New Writing Paper, made from Straw, is invaluable to rapid writers, and nearly half the price of the ordinary writing paper, being only 3s. per ream.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

THREE SHOW ROOMS FOR THE DISPLAY OF USEFUL AND ELEGANT ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS.

Writing Cases, fitted, from 2s. 6d.
 Travelling ditto, 7s. 6d.
 Desks, mahogany or rosewood, 5s. 6d. to 31. 3s.
 Rosewood Dressing Cases, silver-top bottles, lined with silk velvet, and jewel drawer, 42s.
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 Pocket Books, in russet and morocco.
 Despatch Boxes, full size, from 21s.
 Letter Weighers and Paper Weights.
 Card Cases, tortoiseshell, 3s. 6d.
 Card Cases, in pearl, silver, and inlaid.
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 Inkstands, in bronze, ebony, walnut, oak, and buhl.
 Travelling Writing Cases for India.
 Glove Boxes, Travelling Reticules, and Letter Boxes.
 Envelopes and Stationary Cases.

PARKINS AND GOTTO'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY, sent Carriage paid, to any Railway Station in England upon receipt of Post-office Order. It contains 20 quires of superfine thick (full size) Cream-laid Envelopes (stamped and cemented) of two sizes, 20 quires second quality full size Cream Laid Note Paper, and 500 Envelopes (stamped and cemented) to correspond, an Octavo Blotting Book, and six dozen of P. and G.'s elastic Post-office Pens, with six Holders.

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